The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1870. NO. 30.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE. [illegible]

WANTED—FEMALE. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED. [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES. [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE. [illegible]

WANTED TO RENT. [illegible]

MACHINERY. [illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED. [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS. [illegible]

PERSONAL. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION. [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. [illegible]

TO LEASE. [illegible]

With this morning's TRIBUNE, our subscribers out of town will receive the usual Saturday Supplement which will be served to-morrow to our city readers.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian War.

The Opposing Forces Rapidly Massing for Active Operations.

A Battle Imminent on French Soil.

First Detailed Account of Prussian War Preparations.

List of French Strongholds Along the Frontier.

Neutrality Proclamation Issued by the Spanish Government.

AT THE FRONT.

BERLIN, July 29.—A detachment of French troops, consisting of three companies of infantry and eighty horsemen, attacked half a regiment of Prussian infantry at Voelklingen, midway between Saarbrucken and Saar-Louis. The French were repulsed, with a loss of one officer and eight men. One Prussian soldier was wounded.

PARIS, July 29.—The following is the proclamation of the Emperor to the army, on assuming command in person:

"SOLDIERS: I come to take my place at your head; to defend the honor of the soil of our country. You go to combat against one of the best armies of European countries. But other countries as valiant as this have not been able to resist your valor. It will be the same to-day. The war which now commences will be long and hardly contested, for its theatre will be places hedged with obstacles and thick with fortresses. But nothing is beyond persevering efforts.

"Soldiers of Africa, Italy, and Mexico! You will prove once more what the French army is able to accomplish, animated by the sentiment of duty, maintained by discipline, and [illegible] by love of country. Whatever road we may take across our frontier, we will find on it glorious traces of our forefathers, and we will show ourselves worthy of them. All France follows you with ardent prayers, and the eyes of the universe are upon you. Upon our success depends the fate of liberty and civilization.

"Soldiers! let each do his duty, and may the God of battles be with us. NAPOLEON.

"At General Headquarters, Metz, July 28, 1870."

At Metz to-day several newspaper correspondents, most of them American and English, were arrested as spies. They were liberated, however, but warned to keep away from the army in future. It is said that the return of General Lebrun from the frontier hastened the departure of the Emperor.

Prince Napoleon is on the Emperor's staff.

Large bodies of French troops are moving to the northeast from Metz.

It is said that General Trochu is to lead a corps into South Germany. It is thought that the Prussians will decline a battle until the French cross the Rhine. They are concentrating heavy masses of troops at Vienweid, near Coblentz.

A general movement of the Prussian forces in front of the French line has commenced; and it is evident that decisive operations are near at hand. Troops are pushing on to Mayence from all directions.

METZ, July 29.—Great excitement prevails. The news that the Prussians are moving causes a general hurrying forward of French operations. There is little doubt that the main body will strike through Rhenish Bavaria, and an advance of the Prussians on the left is expected.

LONDON, July 29—11 p. m.—From the seat of war the latest reports are that skirmishing is going on between the outposts, but not even a rumor of a battle is received.

SAARBRUCKEN, July 29.—The success of the Prussians in the affair of the outposts, yesterday, is admitted by the enemy. The French retired after a few rounds of cannon and musketry.

PARIS, July 29—Evening.—The following official reports from the army are published:

The Prussian troops are making onerous requisitions on the country they occupy. They take the horses of farmers, cut down trees, and trample the standing crops.

During a thunder storm the headquarters of the division of General Lorencez, was struck by lightning and three officers injured.

All prisoners so far taken have been sent to Orleans where accommodations are provided.

A despatch from Metz states that there are no signs of the enemy in front in any considerable force.

The Emperor's trip to Metz was a continual ovation.

LONDON, July 29.—The report of the violation of the Luxemburg territory was an absurd exaggeration. A French corporal crossed the river from Sierck with some fellow soldiers in search of tobacco. Their appearance gave rise to the reports of an invasion.

The French cavalry passed the frontier at [illegible], but soon returned.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 29.—The French papers are furious at the restrictions placed on war news by the government.

The early abdication of the King of Prussia is rumored here.

The Empress, on returning to St. Cloud, thanked Thiers, under whose administration the fortifications of Paris were constructed, whereby France is to-day enabled to send 100,000 more men to the field than she otherwise could.

A proclamation declaring the departments of Moselle, Haut-Rhin, and Bas-Rhin in a state of siege, was officially promulgated this morning.

Food and forage are said to be scarce in Germany.

The following fortresses are placed in a thorough state of readiness for offence and defence: Metz, Thionville, Longwy, Marsal, Phalsbourg, Schlestadt, New Brisach, Belfort, Dichtenberg, La Petite Pierre, Montmedy, Verdun, and the entire fortifications of Strasbourg.

The *Journal Officiel* contains the following report from the Ministers of War and the Interior to the Emperor:

"The government has authorized the organization of local and national guards in the frontier towns of the north and east, [illegible] the government thinks it necessary to reanimate the idea of the organization of a general national guard. Meanwhile, the government believes that companies of French volunteer sharpshooters established more extensively than now will constitute a valuable reserve for the protection of national territory." The two Ministers propose that the engagement of these companies of sharpshooters shall be limited to the actual term of the war, and that volunteers admitted into these bodies shall be specially charged with local defence. The Emperor approves the organization of these corps.

The *Journal Officiel* denies the rumor that the Bank of France has asked permission to suspend specie payment temporarily.

The French will pay in gold for everything they take in the enemy's country.

The Prussian Government has suppressed a large number of journals.

A New York lady of fortune residing here has volunteered as a nurse. Immense sums are subscribed for the wounded.

PARIS, July 29.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes a letter dated 27th July, from the Chinese Embassy, at present in Paris, expressing the profound feeling of sorrow with which its members heard of the murderous affair at Tien Tsin. The Embassy learned at the same time that a Chinese functionary of exalted rank had been charged to inquire into those lamentable scenes. The envoys of China do not hesitate to affirm that that functionary will bring the greatest diligence to acquit himself of that mission. In [illegible] that his action will be in accord with the treaties and laws, they feel they have some reason to hope that the negotiations previously entered into between the Duke de Grammont and themselves, for the purpose of arranging, as the Chinese mission have succeeded in doing with the principal Courts of Europe, the basis of a permanent understanding according to the principles of international law—negotiations which were so unfortunately interrupted at the moment they were to be crowned with success—may ultimately be resumed. Under the present circumstances, the envoys propose to leave to-morrow for Madrid. They will return soon to Paris, and will wait upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs to take their final leave.

PARIS, July 29—Evening.—Two persons have been arrested at Besancon for exporting gold to Prussia. One had 40,000 francs in gold. He professed to be taking it to a banker in Basle.

M. Klaczko, Director of the Department of Foreign Affairs at Vienna, an avowed adversary of Prussia, has arrived in Paris.

A council of Ministers was held at St. Cloud to-day. The Empress presided.

General Durrieu, Lieutenant Governor of Algeria, has issued a proclamation to the people recommending the maintenance of order and public security, advising the militia to organize and drill, urging perfect accord among all classes, and expressing confidence in the patriotism of the Algerians.

The cable connecting France with Algeria was successfully laid.

The *Journal Officiel* says efforts have been made to create the impression that a scheme has been broached for the issue of paper money by the Bank of France, and that the bank is inclined to favor it. Nothing can be farther from the truth. The bank, having a large amount of specie and possessing the confidence of the commercial and industrial classes, would not accept such a proposition if made. The bank is perfectly able to meet all demands.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 29.—The *Times* says the drain of gold is subsiding. The amount now on the way here from New York, will go a long way to counteract the pressure in the money market.

Street rumors of successful negotiations between Lord Lyons and Grammont at Paris, whereby the preservation of peace is assured, are again in circulation to-day. They are not generally credited.

The war panic at the Exchange continues. Six more failures are announced to-day.

The advance in the rate of interest at the bank to 5 per cent was a precautionary measure rather than proof of the actual scarcity of money. There have been thirty failures at the Stock Exchange during the war. The panic in the Liverpool market is still very great.

The steamers Bremen and Baltimore, recently arrived at Southampton, will discharge their cargoes there and not attempt to reach Bremen at present.

The Leipzig is now the only vessel of the Bremen line known to be at sea.

Rev. Griffin Williams, Arabic Professor of Emmanuel College, at Cambridge, died there yesterday.

Parliament is to adjourn on the 11th of August. Gladstone proposes a bill to summon Parliament in six instead of fourteen days.

Count Bernstorff, Prussian Ambassador to England, to-day made public the statement that France, in 1866, offered to bind Prussia [illegible] Austria, if Prussia would surrender to France the territory between the Rhine and Moselle. The rejection of this proposition by Prussia awoke the Emperor's sympathy with Austria. These offers, which Napoleon now finds it convenient to repudiate, have been repeated since 1866.

The *Times* has an article on the recall of Mr. Motley. The writer says: "Philistinism is the reproach of republics. Motley has been here two years, long enough to be endeared to every Englishman, and now is recalled. Motley is respected, not particularly because he is an American, but as a man. It is a matter of congratulation that his recall, however unworthy the motive, gives him back to literature."

There are further rumors in circulation that the Catholics of Austria will embrace Protestantism unless the doctrine of Papal infallibility is considerably qualified.

The British Government is quietly, but actively, preparing to meet any emergency. All the dockyards and arsenals are busy day and night. Supplementary estimates for the army and navy are expected.

The story is repeated that France promises Italy sixty millions livres for her fidelity, besides the evacuation of Rome.

The discount demand at the Bank of England is sensibly diminishing.

Owing to detention in the Irish Channel, London passengers and news parcels, intended to go forward by the Idaho, were left behind at Queenstown, and will be forwarded by the Cunard steamer.

Popular excitement at the course of the British Government in the present war is very great. People want peremptory notice given France that England views with grief and displeasure the intrigues evidently having for their aim the violation of the independence of Belgium, and will oppose with the whole strength any attempt to extend French power on the Continent, before or after the war. The British Government, on the other hand, while condemning France for breaking the peace, closes her eyes to the large purchases of coal and ammunition made in England for the use of the French army.

It is reported that the Landwehr throughout Germany responds sluggishly to the summons to come forward.

Much discontent is felt in Vienna at the neutrality of Austria.

Ship Doctor Barth, from New York for Hamburg, put into a British port to avoid French cruisers. Bark Meridian, from Philadelphia for Bremen, arrived at Bremerhaven, was overhauled by a French man-of-war, but suffered to proceed.

The *Post*, in a double-leaded leader, angrily comments on Bismarck's language in his organ, the *British Gazette*, in regard to the alleged violation of British neutrality, and calls it a direct threat against England. It adds that Prussian boasting stories and lies will, before long, be correctly estimated. It does not believe France covets Belgium, and declares that England will remain fairly neutral as long as Prussia withholds her hands from neutral territory.

The *Examiner* laughs at England, red-handed from scenes of aggrandizement and diplomatic violence which have disgraced civilization, now piously protesting against the proposals of France.

LONDON, July 29.—The Marquis de Lavalette's assurances to Earl Granville, in reply to Bismarck's despatch, were received in Parliament with general distrust. There is no doubt whatever that Monday's debate in the Commons will reveal England in an attitude of resolute hostility to designs from every quarter affecting Belgium. The government's policy of caution cannot be maintained much longer without being regarded as timidity. The supporters will compel straightforward declarations. Disraeli's purpose is known in advance to be to commit the country to a policy which shall force France to let Belgium alone or confront her with England. But no party lines will be drawn on this question at the present crisis.

The *Daily News* says: "There will be no longer an opposition. A unanimous Parliament will recognize but one party—that of country. Without distrusting the good will either of France or Prussia, it does not do to depend on either. England must depend on herself."

In financial circles here, projects for a forced circulation of paper money in France are condemned as equivalent, if adopted, to national bankruptcy.

The German press continue their bitter attacks upon England. If their declaration can be trusted, this country has bought her neutrality of Germany at the cost of German hate.

Earl Granville, in the House of Lords, to-night, admitted that he had received a despatch containing a copy of the secret treaty published in the *Times*, but has assurances from the French Ambassador that the proposals originated in Berlin, and were declined by France.

In the House of Commons Mr. Stapleton gave notice of a question whether England was actually supplying coals to the French fleet.

In the Wesleyan General Conference, to-day, Bishop Simpson, of the United States, presented his credentials from the American Conference and made an address, giving an account of the condition and prospects of the denomination in his country.

The *Athenæum* announces the death of Anna Cora Mowatt, the distinguished American authoress and actress, and eulogizes her talents and career.

In the House of Lords to-night, amendments to the Education bill were debated and variously disposed of. One, proposed by Earl Russell, establishing a Ministry of Education, was rejected.

The Commons was engaged in matters of local importance. There was a slight skirmish over the defects in the Patent laws.

A debate arose on the low quality of coals furnished to the British navy, and suspicions of jobbing were expressed.

The House went into Committee of Supply, voted a number of appropriations, and adjourned.

Another serious failure occurred to-day in the cotton trade at Liverpool. No name given.

LONDON, July 29—Midnight.—The French fleet has arrived at Copenhagen.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Prussian Government has also declined to allow foreign military officers at the army headquarters.

The North German *Gazette* says of English neutrality: "England supplies France with cartridges with which to slaughter Germans."

The government has recognized the Continental Telegraphic Bureau of Berlin as its official reporter. The bureau's war bulletins will be posted throughout Germany. This establishment is the principal agency in Germany for supplying the associated press exclusively with news for the press of America.

Count Bismarck recently submitted to the government at Florence a proof of Napoleon's double policy toward Italy.

Berlin correspondence, semi-official, says that Belgium has been enlightened by publication as to the greed of France and her own interests. If Germany is conquered by France, Belgium is lost. Belgium is in a position to oblige Napoleon to pursue without result his war begun without motive. If she is firm, Germany will protect the Belgian frontiers.

The King bade adieu to the Guards yesterday.

England's violation of neutrality, in supplying articles contraband of war to France, is bitterly complained of.

Our special correspondent at Frankfort writes on Wednesday: "All civilians in Berlin were obliged to decide last Saturday whether they would leave or remain until further orders, which might be for a fortnight at least. Since last Saturday all the railways have been used for the exclusive transportation of military. I reached Frankfort, with great difficulty, in thirty-six hours, instead of eleven, the usual time. The whole country is occupied in war preparations and the moving of military trains. I found Polish soldiers conspicuous by their patriotic manifestations and vehement hatred of the French. The Polish people are thoroughly Prussian; only the landed proprietors and priests are hostile. No outbreak is possible in Polish Prussia without the concurrence of the Russian and Austrian Poles; therefore, France can hope for no assistance thence. Everywhere on the roads enthusiasm was shown, and the soldiers are cheered and feted. The beginning of strategic movements is at hand. The German programme is not inactive. The army will speedily assume the offensive, and a great battle is imminent on French soil. Two thousand men are continuously strengthening Mayence. The fortifications declared incapable of resisting a sudden attack a fortnight ago, can now stand a long siege and furnish a base for offensive operations. The report that the Prussian King would make Frankfort his headquarters is improbable.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* partially contradicts the peace rumors he gave yesterday. All hopes are postponed till after the battle.

The American Volunteer Legion scarcely exists except on paper and in the French journals.

It is reported that General Sheridan is coming from America. He will be refused leave to accompany the army.

The American feeling here has been misrepresented. No French journal dares republish the *Daily News'* telegram describing the general sympathy of Americans with Prussia.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon was obliged to accompany the Emperor as a precaution against his possible disloyalty in case of defeat. An independent command was denied him. General Le Boeuf positively refused to give him command of a division. General D. Autemarre, who is in command of Paris during the Emperor's absence, has full power to declare martial law if needed.

A special correspondent writes from Berlin, Wednesday, that the volunteer naval service is organizing to protect the coast. Vessels and men are enrolled in the Federal navy, and premiums are offered for the destruction of French vessels of war.

A correspondent at Brussels, Thursday, says the citadel of Ghent is being armed, and the Belgian army is again in motion. The Liberal party has published an address declaring the present clerical cabinet of Belgium incapable, and must be replaced by another sympathizing with the popular resolution to preserve the independence of the kingdom.

Special correspondence from Munich reports the city full of Prussian soldiers, and enthusiastic demonstrations made in their favor. All the houses offer lodgings for troops.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, July 29.—A despatch from Pesth announces that Count Andrassy yesterday assured the Diet that, in all circumstances, Hungary will act with Austria.

VIENNA, July 29.—The National Bank is licensed to treat foreign bills to the amount of thirty million florins, as in position of specie reserve.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, July 29.—Carlos Garcia, formerly a shipping merchant, accused of defrauding the United States Government, has been honorably discharged by the Supreme Court.

The Panama and West India Cable Company's steamer Suffolk ran aground, but soon after floated. Operations have been suspended till the Spanish gunboats can sound out a deeper channel.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 29.—The *Gazette* publishes a proclamation of neutrality, issued by the Spanish Government. The severity with which the French authorities treated the Carlists on the frontier causes much gratification.

MADRID, July 29.—It is positively asserted Ministers Rivero, Moret, and Zorrilla will resign.

WASHINGTON.

Congressmen Among the List of Swindling Pension Agents.

Annual Purchase of Goods for the Indian Service.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEER SUIT AGAINST GENERAL BUTLER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—General Butler and Horatio Ames have got into court here, and their case promises to be interesting before it is concluded. It grows out of an old difficulty between Ames and General Dyer, about which so much has been said and written during the last two or three years. In 1868 Ames had certain cannon contracts with the War and Navy Departments, and through them got into trouble with General Dyer and Captain Wise, since deceased. Through his instrumentality charges were preferred in Congress against General Dyer, and a joint committee of the two branches made an investigation. The matter was subsequently taken up by the War Department, and a Court of Inquiry, with General Thomas as President, also made an investigation. General Butler was a member of the Congressional Committee, and for this reason, as is set forth in the papers of court, Ames called at his office here last January for the purpose of consultation. He then and there saw Mr. B. D. Whitney, who is Butler's clerk and private secretary, and avers he was told by Whitney that General Dyer wished to make an amicable arrangement, through Butler, with all persons who had entered charges or complaints against him. He further avers he was informed by Whitney that Butler, for the sum of five thousand dollars, would undertake to secure the withdrawal of Dyer's opposition to the payment of Ames' claim; provided Ames would withdraw his charge of conspiracy against Dyer, then pending in Congress. He states that he was in pecuniary embarrassment because of the non-payment of his claims, and finally concluded to accept this proposition. Thereupon a written agreement was entered into between Ames and Whitney, the terms being that, in consideration of Whitney's services in accomplishing the withdrawal of Dyer's opposition, &c., Ames would pay him five thousand dollars when the claim was realized, and at once drop the charge of conspiracy he had made against Dyer. At the time of making this agreement, January 28, 1870, Ames paid Whitney $500 as earnest money, which Whitney, he says, promised to return in case the arrangement was not carried out and accomplished in every particular. One of the appropriation bills passed by Congress at the late session contained a clause giving $73,000 to pay Horatio Ames the amount now due him for wrought iron rifled guns, made by him for the navy by order of the Bureau of Ordnance, and tested and accepted by them. The next day after the bill with this clause became a law, Whitney went into court and represented that Ames was going to draw the money from the Treasury, and asked an injunction and order to prevent him from doing so till he made provision for paying the balance due on the $5,000 contract of January. The court refused to grant this, and used some rather pungent words about Whitney's course [illegible]. On Friday of last week Ames put in his papers claiming that the agreement had not been carried out on the part of Butler or Whitney, and asking for a process to compel Whitney to refund the $500 earnest money. The following is an extract from Ames' cross-bill:

"And your orator avers and charges that, although in said memorandum of agreement Benjamin D. Whitney appears to be the party contracting with your orator, yet the real party thereto was Benjamin F. Butler, the said Whitney acting merely as his confidential clerk, and said Butler not wishing to appear therein on account of his official capacity as member of Congress. And your orator says he understood and believed he was contracting for the personal services of said Butler, and not for the services of said Whitney, and your orator says he would not have contracted with the said Whitney for the performance of the business contemplated by said memorandum of agreement, if he had not believed that in point of fact he was contracting with said B. F. Butler."

There are but three papers yet in this case, viz.: Whitney's bill for an injunction, &c., Ames' answer thereto, and Ames' cross bill against Whitney, from which the foregoing extract is made. Whitney's original bill makes no mention of Butler, but gives copies of the agreement or contract out of which this suit has arisen. It has not yet been determined when the case shall be brought to trial.

PURCHASE OF INDIAN GOODS.

General Parker, of the Indian Bureau, will remain in New York, and will to-morrow begin the formal inspection of goods to be bought for the Indian service. In this work he is to be aided by two or three members of the Peace Commission, and they hope to complete their purchases in about a fortnight. They treat directly with the dealers in goods wanted, and no middle-men are allowed. Two members, as soon as the purchases are made will visit Kansas to see if the Osages desire to sell out and go on a new reservation. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, and Campbell, of St. Louis, are at once going to the Sioux country to see Red Cloud and other Chiefs. Advices to the bureau of late are quite favorable for continued peace.

SWINDLING PENSION AGENTS.

As already intimated, the Pension Office has found a number of well-known persons engaged in swindling that office, and is now taking active legal measures against them. The members of Congress whose cases are now in the hands of officers with authority to examine more fully and make arrests in each, are Roderick R. Butler, of Tennessee, and Judge Wimpy, member-elect from Georgia. Both appear from the official documents to have endorsed names of persons without authority upon checks for pensions, and to have retained the money. In one of Butler's cases an office brief sets forth that he received a check here in Washington for $473, payable to the order of a widow in North Carolina, in whose behalf he was acting as attorney. Butler indorsed his name and drew it here. The matter was discovered by the pensioner complaining at the office that she had never received her certificate or any money. Butler pleaded various matters in explanation, and finally filed a power of attorney from the woman dated prior to the act of 1868, the time he had endorsed the check, and, also, an affidavit, dated April, 1870, setting forth that, in her first letter, she had written under a misapprehension. On inspecting these papers, it appeared that they had both been written on the same sheet, and then torn. The certificate of the Court attached to them was affixed by the Clerk, who is Butler's son.

JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL.

Colonel Craighill, of the Engineer Corps, was in Richmond yesterday, to make arrangements for deepening the channel of the James River, and surveying the route of the James River and Kanawha Canal to the Ohio River, under the recent act of Congress. He held a consultation with the Mayor of the city, President of the canal company, and others interested in the work, which, it is said, will go forward with all possible expedition.

GEORGIA.

No orders have been issued to General Terry since the passage of the Georgia bill, either by the President or the War Department. Atlanta papers reaching here this evening have a long letter from Congressmen Cessna, of Pennsylvania, and Lawrence, of Ohio, arguing that the intent of their bill is against an election in November.

[To the Associated Press.]

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS REFUSED.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Quartermaster General having declined to pay certain claims accrued prior to July 1, 1870, the question was referred to the Attorney General, who has given an opinion that all unexpended balances must be covered into the Treasury, and hence no old claims can be paid until further legislation by Congress.

GOLD BANKING.

Several applications have been made to the Comptroller of the Currency under the new law for authority to organize gold banks. It is probable that the first bank established will be of that description.

DESTRUCTION OF BONDS.

Secretary Boutwell has ordered the destruction of $[illegible] of the United States bonds heretofore purchased for the special and sinking funds, in conformity with the sixth section of the act for funding the national debt. This reduces the outstanding principal of the coin debt by that amount.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Receipts from internal revenue sources for July were over $20,000,000.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

There is a great deal of swearing among the clerks in the departments, to-day, over the circular letter issued by the Republican Congressional Committee calling for contributions for the campaign. Many clerks have determined to appeal to the heads of their departments before paying the sums assessed upon them.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

The bill reorganizing the Marine Hospital service goes into effect next Tuesday. It provides that there shall be assessed and collected from the master or owner of every vessel engaged in the coasting trade, or arriving from foreign ports, on arrival in the United States, the sum of 40 cents for every [illegible] employed on such vessel. The money is to be put into the Treasury, and to be used for marine hospitals.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES—COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT.

By direction of Secretary Boutwell, an interesting statement has been prepared at the Treasury Department, showing in detail the receipts and expenditures of the government, from the 30th of June, 1860, to the close of the last fiscal year. The aggregates are shown by the following table:

[illegible]

[illegible] balance, of over $[illegible], is charged to various miscellaneous expenses. The full receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, are as follows: [illegible]

TRIAL OF THE TOTTEN COURT-MARTIAL. [illegible]

POLITICAL.

Second Day of the Convention in the Eighth Illinois Congressional District—Eighty Ballots and No Choice of a Candidate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 29.—[illegible]

LATER.

SPRINGFIELD, July 29.—The convention continued to ballot until the 80th ballot was reached, with no change in the result, when, at 10 o'clock, a motion to adjourn till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock was carried, and the convention adjourned.

Missouri Congressional Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—The Radicals of the Fourth Congressional District of Missouri have nominated Captain Havens, of the Springfield *Patriot*, for Congress.

OHIO.

Large Meeting at Loudonville in Aid of the Proposed Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental Railway.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUDONVILLE, O., July 29.—The largest and most enthusiastic railroad meeting that ever took place in this part of the country was held here, last evening, in the interest of the proposed Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental Railway. [illegible]

MICHIGAN.

Proceedings in the State Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., July 29.—[illegible]

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Suspension of Work on the Port Royal Railroad—Destitution.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 29.—Work on the Port Royal Railroad has been suspended, [illegible]

San Francisco Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—[illegible]

Richmond Without a Government.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Extensive News Arrangements With European Telegraph Agencies.

A Wealthy and Prominent Banker Murdered by Burglars.

Latest Market Reports.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Contrary to expectation, the gold market has not yet recovered from its inertia. [illegible]

GOVERNMENTS. [illegible]

STOCKS. [illegible]

MONEY. [illegible]

THE GENERAL TRADE. [illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

EXTENSIVE NEWS ARRANGEMENTS.

NEW YORK, July 29.—[illegible]

THE WEST.

German Emigrants Westward Bound—Low Water in the Missouri—Indian Affairs—Railroad Items—Stage Coach Attacked—The Assailants Beaten Off.

OMAHA, July 29.—About 150 German emigrants passed West to-day, *en route* to Washington Territory. [illegible]

The Big Horn Expedition Heard from—The Recent Murders in North Park, Colorado.

CHEYENNE, July 29.—[illegible]

MISSOURI.

St. Louis Suicide—A War on the Purps—Editorial Excursionists—Letter from Revenue Supervisor McDonald.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—[illegible]

IOWA.

Supreme Court Matters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, July 29.—[illegible]

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville City Election—Military Precautions.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—Two companies of Federal soldiers arrived here yesterday and to-day. It is rumored that they were sent here for the protection, if necessary, of the negro voters at the election next Saturday. [illegible]

SHOCKING DEVOLOPEMENTS.

Small-Pox Distributed all Over the American Continent.

Under the above head the Omaha *Herald* says:

During the past year, it has recently been developed, circumstances have transpired in the Yellowstone country which will create indignation and alarm throughout the whole Union. A crime has been committed which excels in diabolism anything which the history of the world has ever produced, and which places such fiends as Probst and his compeers in crime in the light of moderate offenders. [illegible]

INDIANA.

The Coming Woollen Exposition in Indianapolis—Excursion Party Bound East.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 29.—The arrangements for the Woollen Exposition, which opens here on the 3d of August, are all completed. [illegible]

Railroad Item—The Evansville Tobacco Sale.

EVANSVILLE, July 29.—[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Corner-Stone Celebration at Jacksonville—Grand Masonic Display.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 29.—Yesterday afternoon the corner stone of the Illinois Methodist Female College edifice was laid with suitable and imposing Masonic ceremonies, which were conducted by Harmon G. Reynolds, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Illinois. [illegible]

The Hanging of Myers, the Murderer of Calhoun, at Shelbyville—An Exciting Scene—The Populace Demand the Release of the Prisoner.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

That Insane Hospital Here—The Governor Listens to the Complaints of Representatives from Such Abused Localities.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 29.—[illegible]

Fires.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 29.—[illegible]

A Woman Tarred and Feathered at Courtlandville, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 29.—[illegible]

The Fenian Trials at Windsor, Vt.

WINDSOR, Vt., July 29.—[illegible]

Pugilistic.

NEW YORK, July 29.—[illegible]

California Fruit.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 29.—[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

[illegible]

J. E. PETTIBONE, Recorder.

Masonic.

[illegible]

GEO. A. PHILBRICK, Sec'y.

CONTRACTORS' NOTICE.

OUR COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Are They Fair Men?

[illegible]

HOLLINGSWORTH & COUGHLAN, Contractors.

ICE.

NOTICE TO ICE CONSUMERS!

We, the undersigned Ice dealers of Chicago, in consideration of the extreme hot season and the small stock of Ice on hand at this time of the year, do hereby mutually agree to change the following scale of prices on and after August 1, 1870:

FOR ICE DELIVERED.

[illegible]

150 to 500 pounds at one time, 75 cents per 100 pounds.

500 to 1,000 pounds at one time, 50 cents per 100 pounds.

1,000 pounds and upward at one time, 40 cents per 100 pounds.

For Ice at Ice Houses, 30 cents per 100 pounds.

W. T. B. READ. JAMES P. SMITH & CO. M. S. THOMPSON & CO. SWIFT & CROOCH. A. S. PIPER & CO. G. & W. GUTHRIE. WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROPELLER "EMPIRE STATE."

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, at Chester, Delaware Co., Pa. (FOR BOARDERS ONLY.) [illegible] COL. THEO. HYATT, President of Pennsylvania Military Academy.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME. [illegible] TUESDAY, SEPT. 6. [illegible] REV. W. CORBY, S. S. C., Prest. NOTRE DAME P. O., St. Joseph Co., Ind.

BRADFORD ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES. [illegible] JOHN D. KINGSBURY, Sec.

DELACOVE INSTITUTE. BEVERLY, N. J. [illegible] M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

Young Ladies' Athenæum. [illegible] JACKSONVILLE, Ill.

MRS. GARRETSON'S [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE, Value from $2,000 to $12,000. HIGHLAND PARK. FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agt. [illegible]

STOVES.

ECONOMY IN FUEL! Soft Coal Triumphant. [illegible]

STOVES AND HOLLOWWARE. JOHN E. PULLEN & CO. [illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

Chicago Cooks, Pastry Cooks, and Confectionery Benevolent Association. Members of this Society are requested to attend a special meeting this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at the Headquarters, 116 South Dearborn-st., [illegible] "UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL." [illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. [illegible]

NOTICE. [illegible]

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK. REDUCTION IN HOTEL PRICES. [illegible] SIMEON LELAND & CO.

BASE BALL GOODS.

KELLEYS' BASE BALL EMPORIUM. J. W. B. KELLEY & BRO., 164 Lake-st. [illegible]

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S WHITE WINE VINEGAR. A MOST SUPERB ARTICLE. [illegible]

FLAX SEED.

FLAX SEED! 50,000 Bushels Wanted at the Highest Market Price. Delivered in Chicago this month and next. WEBSTER & BAXTER, 120 Washington-st.

PAPER AND CARD BOARD.

CARD BOARD AND PAPER HOUSE. T. S. GILLETT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PRINTERS' STOCK. Card Board, all kinds Fancy Papers, every variety Printers, Stationers, Railroad Companies, Box Makers, Shipping Tag Manufacturers, supplied. No. 43 DEARBORN-ST., Tremont House Block.

NEW BOOKS.

CAMPBELL'S SHIPPERS' GUIDE AND Travellers' Directory. Gives full directions for SHIPPING, TRAVELLING, and EXPRESSING to every place in The New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Ind., Ky., Mich., Ill., Wis., Mo., Minn., Iowa, Kansas, Neb., Col., Nev., and Territories.

CAUTION. [illegible] R. A. CAMPBELL, 131 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED.

A BOOKKEEPER, Competent and faithful, desires a situation, either permanent or to close or open books, or to examine them. Best of references. Address BOOKKEEPER, 43 Dearborn-st., care of T. S. Gillett.

To Chemists and Druggists. [illegible]

WANTED. [illegible]

NEW MUSIC.

BASE BALL! Song and Chorus. Price, 30 cts. ROOT & CADY, 67 Washington-st.

INK.

SANFORD MANUFACTURING CO. Sanford's FOUNTAIN INK, for Schools—Black. Sanford's EXCHEQUER INK—Black.

PROFESSIONAL.

RUPTURE. [illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

BASTIAT'S SOPHISMS OF THE PROTECTIONISTS.

Price Reduced to 30c Per Copy.

[illegible]

CAMP MEETING.

NATIONAL CAMP MEETING [illegible]

LECTURES.

IMPORTANT TO LECTURE COMMITTEES. The American Literary Bureau [illegible] AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Chief Office, No. 132 Nassau-st., New York City. P. O. Box 6701. Branch Office, No. 123 Madison-st., Chicago. P. O. Drawer 5980.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals. [illegible]

Construction of Breakwater for Outer Harbor at Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

Real Estate Wanted! [illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

STEAMBOAT EXCURSION. THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER ALPENA, Will make an Excursion Trip on SATURDAY, July 30; leaving Goodrich's Dock at 2 o'clock p. m., and returning at 6 o'clock. Tickets for the Trip Only 50 cts. T. G. BUTLIN, Sup't.

EXCURSION TO MILWAUKEE. The Large and Magnificent Side-Wheel Steamer SHEBOYGAN, [illegible] T. G. BUTLIN, Sup't.

TO RENT.

TRIBUNE BUILDING STORES. Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts., Tribune Fire-Proof Building; stores on Washington-st.; a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of WM. C. DOW, 114 LaSalle-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE. 200 Shares Republic Insurance Stock, at 20. 100 Shares Commercial Insurance Stock, at 57—by FIELD, KING & CO., Basement First National Bank Building, southwest corner Washington and State-sts.

$4,000 to Loan, [illegible] WILLIAM F. KIMBALL, Room 1 Portland Block.

CIDER MILLS.

CIDER MILLS. [illegible] The Trade [illegible] H. H. TAYLOR, Chicago.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN FIRE, MARINE, AND PLATE-GLASS INSURANCE CO., OF CHICAGO. Capital, $100,000. Chartered 1863. Office, 156 Washington-st.

CHAMPAGNE.

CONSULAR SEAL CHAMPAGNE.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION. [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BANKRUPT SALE. [illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

[illegible]

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1870.

With this morning's TRIBUNE, our subscribers out of town will receive the usual Saturday Supplement which will be served to-morrow to our city readers.

VOTE ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The official canvass of the vote on the new Constitution of Illinois shows, singularly enough, that all the clauses separately submitted, except "minority representation" and "county seats," were adopted by a larger majority, and most of them, by a larger vote, than the constitution itself. The votes were as follows:

Question.	For.	Against.	Total.	Majority.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The heaviest vote was polled on the [illegible] question, and the next highest on minority representation, though on the latter the majority was least. The heaviest majority was on the retention of the Illinois 7 per cent tax, the next in favor of the limitations imposed on the warehouses, the third in favor of the Canal clause, and the fourth in favor of the restrictions on railroads. All these received heavier majorities than the constitution itself.

This example is worthy of study by all future Constitutional Conventions in which radical reforms are proposed. At first sight, it might appear that, since these separate clauses were all carried by heavy majorities, if the whole constitution had been submitted to one vote, the result would have been equally favorable. The truth, however, is exactly the reverse. It is morally certain that the opposition vote to each of these separate clauses came from a different set of men. It would only have required, therefore, a coalition between the 70,080 votes against minority representation, and the 41,417 votes against requiring a three-fifths vote for the removal of a county seat, to have defeated any constitution in which both these articles were combined. It was by dividing the forces of those opposed to the separate articles of the new constitution that the constitution itself, with each of the clauses separately submitted, was carried. Had it been submitted as a single instrument, its friends would have divided, and the enemies of its separate clauses would have united. In such case, its defeat would have been almost certain.

THE JENA CAMPAIGN.

Huzza for Jena, shout the giddy Frenchmen as they prepare to march over the Rhine. They recall with exultation the short, sharp, decisive campaign of 1806, when the great Napoleon overthrew the Prussians, routed and captured all their armies, and conquered the kingdom in five weeks; and seem to anticipate a repetition of the same amazing streak of luck. But the relative positions of the two powers in 1806 and 1870 are widely different. When Napoleon marched against the Prussians sixty-four years ago, he commanded the resources of all Western Europe. All Germany, Austria, and Italy lay conquered at his feet. He had absorbed Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, and he drew soldiers and supplies from all Germany except Prussia. He had under the control of his Conscription Sergeants a population of more than sixty millions of souls; he had a million of veteran soldiers waiting to be led against a foe. Prussia at that time was a struggling kingdom of not to exceed ten millions of inhabitants, with an army, all told, of less than 200,000 men, who had seen no service since the wars of Frederick the Great, forty-five years before. The French had been practising war for a dozen years; the Prussians had not fired a gun for nearly a half a century.

In marching to invade the Prussians, Napoleon had no opposing armies to overcome or fortresses to capture between the boundary of France and the territory of Prussia. Mentz was in his hands, as were all the other German strongholds. His army marched without interruption almost to Leipsic before meeting a Prussian. The battle-field of Jena was but four days' march from Berlin. When that field was won, there was nothing to interpose against the advance of the victorious French. The country was a level, fruitful plain. The only army the Prussians had was routed, broken, and fleeing in every direction. Hence the campaign was soon ended, and poor Prussia was made to bite the dust before the irresistible veteran legions of the great Napoleon.

But there awaits the Third Napoleon a different reception. He must confront all Germany on its Western confines. It is not the power of sixty millions of French and Germans against ten millions of Prussians, but forty millions of Prussians and Germans against thirty-nine millions of French. He cannot emerge upon Prussia from Bavaria, or Belgium, or Hanover, but must fight his way at every step against a million of German riflemen, and through a country that hates the invaders with a deadly and relentless hatred. Luxemburg fortress belongs to Holland; Mayence and Ehrenbreitstein are in the hands of the Germans, and the independence of Belgium is guaranteed by Great Britain. The Germans are able to muster man for man, and gun for gun. They are as well disciplined as the French, and have seen as much service. The present campaign must be confined on a narrow field of operations, as the whole line of invasion is but two hundred miles in length, and, practically, but one hundred. Napoleon must do his chief fighting in the triangle bounded, on two sides, by the Rhine and the Moselle, with the fortress of Mayence at the apex of the angle as the base of the German army of defence.

Look at the situation from any standpoint, through any but French eyes, and the immeasurable difference in position, strength, and chances of the opposing forces, as compared with the French invasion of Prussia in 1806, must be obvious to the dullest comprehension. Whatever success the French attain must be achieved by a greater willingness to die for "glory" than the Germans for home and Fatherland.

We called attention, some days ago, to the speech of Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, delivered at Rochester, New York, in which he presented elaborately the scheme to sell to the United States the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal. It seems that the "ring" for the sale of canals to the United States is growing larger. There is a bill before Congress for selling a large interest in the Erie Canal to the United States for about $[illegible], to be followed hereafter by the sale of all the New York canals to the General Government. Governor Fairchild has written a letter to Mr. Sumner, who represents the [illegible] District in Congress, in which he [illegible] the bill for the transfer of the Erie [illegible] to the United States. The ring is a [illegible] one. There is a canal in Indiana, [illegible] are trying to sell it to the [illegible] of Indiana. We suppose they will [illegible] it to the United States, [illegible] [illegible] the fact of being bought up by the United States. It is [illegible] that if our canal was owned by New York capitalists, as the Wisconsin canal is, there would be some show for us [illegible]

A NEW ALMA MATER.

In his letter declining a renomination to Congress, General Schenck says:

"I have found that my best intended and most conscientious labors, and my hardest labor for the interests of the people, are [illegible] of appreciation."

General Schenck's feeling upon this point proceeds from a misconception of the duties of the government, and of the Representative of the people in Congress. He is a believer in the "paternal government" system, under which the people are to be regarded as orphans and paupers, to be fed and clothed by public charity; and, as a member of that government, he feels restless under the allegation that, if the people were left free to feed, clothe, and otherwise provide for themselves, they could get along very well. In one of his speeches on the tariff, in reply to Mr. Winans, a colleague, Mr. Schenck thus defined from his standpoint the duties of the government:

"His [Winans'] doctrine is this: a tariff can only be constitutionally laid for revenue; it may be that in laying it even for revenue alone some citizen or some home interest will be benefited, but it is a pity, and to be deplored. Great Heaven! is that to be our idea of government? [illegible] ... could shower plenty broadcast over the land, it was a thing every patriot ought to congratulate himself on rather than think it, as my colleague does, a pity! something to be 'deprecated!' What a narrow, selfish, heartless, hard policy of government that must be which shrinks from building up anything, from helping anybody, from advancing any interest even by accident!"

Mr. Schenck thus appears in the character of an alma mater, or nourishing mother, professing to have the power and inclination to "shower plenty broadcast o'er the land." His idea is that the government of the United States was instituted to nourish the people; that, instead of drawing its own means from the people, the people are to look to the government for the means to sustain life. It seems that some of Mr. Schenck's constituents think that they can supply themselves with better sustenance than the stuff he provides them, and that they can obtain their bread, and meat, and clothing at less cost than at the shops at which he gives the privilege to trade. Hence, he complains that they are ungrateful.

Mr. Schenck will probably find that the discontent under the maternal system of government is very general, and that the American people have no thought of going back to that feudal system. The Government of the United States is not, and never was intended to be, the mother of the people. On the contrary, it is a mere instrumentality to do certain acts which the people cannot conveniently do en masse, drawing its own support from the earnings of the people, and possessing nothing which it does not obtain from the people. The people expect no nourishment from the government, and, if they did expect it, they couldn't get it. If the government has the power to "scatter plenty broadcast over the land," it must get it from somewhere. Plenty does not come out of nothing. Will General Schenck please explain where the government gets "plenty" before it begins to scatter it broadcast over the land?

General Schenck's mistake consists in supposing that, as a member of Congress, it is any part of his business, or that it is within the scope of his powers, to feed the people, to regulate the wages of labor, to prescribe who shall work in iron and steel, and who shall till the soil, and hew in the forest; who shall build ships, and who shall build houses; where men shall buy their tools, and their clothing, and how much they shall pay for them; how many days' labor shall be given for a barrel of flour, and how many barrels of flour shall be given for certain quantities of cloth, carpets, glass, oil, paints, and furniture. Undertaking to do all this under his assumed function of an alma mater, Mr. Schenck naturally finds himself in trouble. In the first place, he is beset by special applications for more nourishment than he can supply, and, in the next place, the great majority of the people in his district believe that they can attend to all this business for themselves much cheaper and more advantageously than Mr. Schenck and the other alma matres at Washington can do it for them. It is this total misapprehension of the nature of the government, and of his functions as a member of the government, which has so perplexed Mr. Schenck; and, if that gentleman will bring himself to understand that his main business is to remove all unnecessary interference with private affairs, he will find his labors as a Representative not only more useful, but more generally appreciated. Let him throw away the nursing-bottle; the people do not want him for an alma mater.

NATIONAL BANKS.

We observe that a number of Western local Democratic Conventions are passing resolutions in favor of abolishing the National Banks, and supplying the place of their notes with government scrip. The argument put forth in behalf of this absurd proposition is, that the government would save the interest on as many bonds as it would take to buy up the notes of the banks, which would be about $280,000,000. Two-fifths of the bank security bonds are 10-40s, and the interest thereon is 5 per cent. According to this Democratic scheme of National Bank destruction, the saving of interest on the bonds would be as follows:

Ten-forties, on $110,000,000, at 5 per cent	$ 5,500,000
Five-twenties, on $170,000,000, at 6 per cent	10,200,000
Total saving of interest	$15,700,000

The Comptroller of the Currency has carefully computed from official data the amount paid in taxation by the National Banks for the last three years, and furnished said information to Congress. Here are his figures for each year:

1867.		
Taxes paid to the United States		$ [illegible]
Taxes paid to the several States		[illegible]
Capital, $424,394,061.	Total tax	$16,019,[illegible]
1868.		
Taxes paid to the United States		$ [illegible]
Taxes paid to the several States		[illegible]
Capital, $420,139,111.	Total tax	$15,[illegible]
1869.		
Taxes paid to the United States		$10,[illegible]
Taxes paid to the several States		[illegible]
Capital, $426,169,611.	Total tax	$[illegible]

It thus appears that the taxes paid by the National Banks last year to the General Government and to the several States were $3,300,000 more money than could be saved by carrying out the Democratic scheme of bank annihilation. But we have conceded too much in admitting that $300,000,000 of Federal scrip could be issued to replace the bank notes if the latter were withdrawn from circulation. The banks are required by law to hold locked up in their vaults, as reserves, not less than 20 per cent or $60,000,000 of legal tenders, leaving but $240,000,000 actual circulation added by the banks. Therefore, only $240,000,000 of legal tenders would be required to fill the vacuum caused by the withdrawal of the bank note circulation. And the saving of interest on bonds would only be on so many as could be redeemed with greenbacks put out in place of $240,000,000 bank notes. To issue more than this amount of greenbacks would be inflation, which could be perpetrated now as well as after the destruction of the banks. Bonds to the amount of $125,000,000 would sell for enough to take up the $240,000,000 of bank notes. The interest on those bonds—more than a third of them being 10-40s—amounts to less than $12,000,000. The government, therefore, would save $12,000,000 of interest on bonds, and lose $10,000,000 of bank taxation, and the States would lose, in addition, $9,000,000, being a joint loss of $19,000,000, making a net loss by the suicidal transaction of $7,000,000 of annual taxation.

The demagogues who get up these Democratic resolutions against the National Banks conceal the fact from their dupes that the National Banks hold nearly $400,000,000 of bonds, which constitute the main portion of their capital, and, as such capital, its value becomes liable to all kinds of taxation, the same as other property. Were the National Banks deprived of their circulation, they would go into liquidation, and their bonds would thereafter be exempt from taxation. [illegible]

... the wit of man—but to exempt $400,000,000 of bonds from all taxation, State and local as well as national. The States, cities, counties, and towns in which the National Banks are situated are now deriving from them an average of 2½ per cent of taxes on all the bonds that go to make up the capital stock.

Before the people will consent to destroy the National Banks and turn the business of banking over to irresponsible and unsecured private shaving shops they will pause to consider and calculate the loss and gain of the transaction; and they will not be particularly enamored with the wisdom of a scheme which, in order to save $12,000,000 of interest on bonds, relinquishes $19,000,000 of Federal and State taxation, without counting the recent addition to the banking capital, which will increase the taxation to fully $25,000,000 per annum.

Two days before the close of the recent session of Congress, a final effort was made in the House to pass the Senate bill to apportion representation in the next House on the basis of the census of 1870. The vote upon this important proposition was: Ayes, 95; noes, 92; not voting, 53. So it was defeated by two majority. Among those who voted against the bill we find the following names recorded in the *Globe*: Eldridge, Democrat, of Wisconsin; Lawrence, Republican, of Ohio; Morgan and Mungen, Democrats, Ohio; Niblack, Kerr, and Voorhees, Democrats, of Indiana, and McCormick, Democrat, of Missouri, making one Republican and seven Democrats who voted against the rights and interests of their respective States, for reasons best known to themselves.

Those who dodged the vote, from the West, were Blair and Beaman, Republicans, of Michigan; Thos. L. Jones, Democrat, Kentucky; Garfield, Wilson, and Winans, Republicans, of Ohio; and C. C. Washburn, Republican, of Wisconsin.

We would like to know what excuse these gentlemen can assign for either voting against the bill, or dodging the vote? The absence of Blair and Beaman, of Michigan, and Washburn, of Wisconsin, surprises us. By their neglect to vote, the bill was lost, and Michigan deprived of three members in the next House, and three votes in the Electoral College at the next Presidential election. Wisconsin suffers the same loss, and should call Mr. C. C. W. to account for his absence at the vital moment.

The Illinois delegation gave fourteen votes straight for the bill. Iowa gave her six. Michigan and Wisconsin only furnished four each out of six. Eight of the nine members from Missouri also voted for the bill. The reason why the Democratic votes from Indiana and Ohio were cast against it, we suppose, was that the members thought the Republicans would elect the additional members from those States. But, miserable as this reason is, it is better than any that can be given by the Republican recreants from Western States.

We are still in receipt of letters asking for copies of the new constitution, and must again state that there is not a spare copy in THE TRIBUNE office. But the Western News Company, of Chicago, has printed a neat edition in paper covers, stitched and trimmed, which will be sent free by mail for twenty-five cents. Let everybody wanting a copy of this important document apply to the Western News Company for the same.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Illinois State Camp-Meeting, to be held near Bloomington, has been merged into the Sixth National, and will be held in connection with the latter at Desplaines, commencing August 9, 1870.

—On Tuesday of last week, a party of six men visited the house of Mr. Harris, south of Cologne, in Edgar County, took Harris out, and tried to force him to confess to horse theft. They demanded the whereabouts of the horses they charged him with stealing, put a rope around his neck, and bending a sapling over, tied the rope to the top of it, and threatened to send him flying through the air by the neck if he did not speak out. Harris, however, refused to "squeal," and the party let him off, warning him to leave the State in ten days.

—Port Byron was visited by a terrific storm on Wednesday afternoon. It lifted a large tree by the roots, laying it across the railroad and breaking down the telegraph wire; tore the roof off John Wood's brick house, carrying the main part about 100 feet. Shingles were blown as far as 300 feet. A calf was blown into the air fifty feet, and dead a hundred feet from where it stood. The porch on George Dodge's house was moved two or three inches; and the three pillars supporting the porch on Mr. Zimmerman's building were blown down.

IOWA.

Dewitt has 300 families, 300 dwelling houses, and 1,750 people.

—A. O. Butler, a prominent business man of Muscatine, who was sent to the lunatic asylum at Mt. Pleasant a few weeks since, died in that institution on last Monday. The *Journal* says Mr. B. lost heavily on pork last winter, when his reason was dethroned and he gradually sank away.

—A murder occurred in a house of ill-fame in East Burlington, on the 24th, the victim of which was a young man named Fred Watson, a raftsman. During a midnight revel, he got into an altercation with "Doc" Coburn, an ex-circus man, and the latter fired four shots into his body, killing him instantly. The murderer is in jail.

WISCONSIN.

On Saturday, William Smith, living near Caledonia Center, went to his barn to take care of his horses. As he was going in the stall, where one of his horses was standing, the animal kicked him in the forehead, killing him instantly.

—The Dodge County *Democrat* says that, living in the village of Oak Grove, in that county, is a man whose superior in agility, good health, and vigor of life, cannot be found in Wisconsin. Mr. H. Fansher is the man; he is 72 years old, works every day at his trade, and carries the mail, on foot, six times a week, between Juneau and Oak Grove, the distance being three miles. His step is as firm and elastic as though he were a man of 40. His father, 104 years old, and mother, 105 years old, are still alive, hale, hearty, and active.

INDIANA.

James Morrissey and James Gillam got into a quarrel at Bluffton, Wells County, and concluded it by Gilliam shooting and killing McCleary.

—Charles Black, who was some time ago incarcerated in the Greensburg jail on the charge of equine abduction, turns out to be a murderer, he having killed an old man and woman named Goode, in Tunica County, Mississippi, some months ago. The Sheriff of Tunica County has called for the villain.

MINNESOTA.

Narcisse Shelafoo, a Frenchman, was brought to Minneapolis on Wednesday, he having murdered his brother-in-law, Louis Oster, in Otsego, on Tuesday.

MISSOURI.

A ten cent faro bank for the poor is St. Louis's last charity.

KANSAS.

John N. Malone the murderer of Colonel Buel, died at Fort Leavenworth early Wednesday morning of the wound received while being captured on Tuesday evening his sufferings visibly increased, and he soon after expressed a desire to make a confession of his crime, which he did, to Surgeon Magruder, in substance as follows: He deserted on Thursday, and Friday night he went back to the arsenal and was fed by Ackley—the man who refused to testify at the Buel inquest. Soon after he took Ackley's gun and told him he was going to kill Colonel Buel. He went and concealed himself in the yard, and, when the Colonel approached, he raised the gun to fire, but found that he was endangering Mrs. Buel's life. He then changed position a little, took aim and shot him. He waited till the Colonel had fallen, and he was certain the work was accomplished, and then ran away into the brush and woods south of the arsenal grounds, where he remained till the day of his capture. He had no accomplices, and the deed was projected and perpetrated by himself alone.

OHIO.

A Cincinnati woman desiring to make way with herself, laid in a lot of opium, a revolver, a double-barrelled gun, a pistol and a razor, and began. She had only time to take the opium and shoot herself once before she was arrested.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A New York alderman honors that position by eating eighteen plates of soup at one sitting.

—A man in Elizabeth, N. J., is feeding his cow on juniper berries, in a foolish attempt to produce gin and milk.

—A young gentleman of Louisville is advertised to marry a Breckenridge County belle, in the Mammoth Cave. This (says an exchange) looks like running matrimony into the ground.

—A New York couple have quarreled over their silver wedding presents, and each applied for a divorce.

—The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* says that the [illegible] grains of metallic iron [illegible] the blood of a healthy adult would be [illegible] to make a good sized pen-knife blade, but no useful implement of a larger size.

—A young lady in Brooklyn, N. Y., has received as a wedding present a fan made in Paris, at a cost of $[illegible] in gold. It is of tortoise shell, studded with tiny solitaire diamonds.

[illegible]

—A preacher in New York, infuriated at the reports of his sermons, called the reporters present "a mean set of dirty newspaper liars" from the pulpit, on a recent Sunday, which epithets they offset by calling his the Church of the Infuriated Prophet.

—A journalist who has been spending a fortnight in the White Mountains says he has enjoyed himself very much, having taken four [illegible] rivers, sprained his ankle, skinned his face and neck, and broke three ribs, the first nine days.

—A colored gentleman of Newbern, in a complete suit of cotton shirt and nothing else, gives nightly chase (though neither chaste nor knightly) to fair wayfarers in that town.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

Garibaldi is now a regular contributor to Cassell's Magazine.

—Robert Toombs, a lawyer of Macon, Georgia, recently attempted to cowhide a Methodist preacher, and was choked until he was black in the face.

—Colonel Houston King, who told a wonderful story to Hougland, the detective, how the Confederates were going to flood the United States with counterfeit greenbacks, is now in prison in Frankfort, Kentucky, for obtaining money under false pretences.

—Mr. H. J. Byron, the dramatist, is coming to this country.

—The Prince of Wales is going to India next year.

—The new fifty legal-tender notes are to bear a vignette of John Quincy Adams.

—Oxford University has conferred the degree of D. C. L. upon Landseer.

—The Common Council of London has offered the honorary freedom of that city to M. de Lesseps, in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas.

—Dr. J. G. Holland is to edit *Hours at Home*, with a quarter share in the proprietorship.

—It is said that Mr. Macready, the retired tragedian, will publish a volume of his reminiscences of Drama.

—The London *Globe* of July 16 reports as follows: "News of the safety of Dr. Livingstone was received at Table Bay on the 2nd of May by the schooner Montrose, Captain Anderson, from Zanzibar, March 18. Captain Anderson said he had a conversation with Dr. Kirk, and the Doctor told him that he had received a letter from Livingstone only a day or two previous, and that Livingstone was not only alive but well."

—The wealth represented at Saratoga is immense. Counting in Commodore Vanderbilt and a long list of lesser notables at Congress Hall, there is in that one edifice nearly $150,000,000 represented. At the Grand Union, including A. T. Stewart, August Belmont, and others, there is nearly $[illegible] represented. The expenses of these wealthy parties are enormous. One pays $12,000, another $10,000, several from $6,000 to $7,000, including the rent of cottages or suites of rooms, and board for family, servants, and horses, for the brief season.

—Frank Thorne, the young man who is to make a Niagara leap on the 11th of August, is a Buffalo boy of about 20 years of age. He has tried his hand at jumping more than once, and always with success. A few years since he made a leap into the Allegheny River, in Pennsylvania, of about ninety feet, and he has tested his lungs, and finds that he can hold his breath for thirty seconds, which will give him ample time to reach the water, descend thirty feet, and come up again. The only difficulty that is experienced is the task of keeping himself upright in the descent.

—Quite a romance was connected with the family of Mrs. S. B. Merriman, who died a few days ago at Waterbury, Connecticut. She was very beautiful in her youth, and was sought by Mr. Merriman and by J. M. L. Scoville, the latter of whom was disappointed. Scoville waited patiently till the oldest daughter of his first love captivated him, but again found himself too late, she having become affianced to a Mr. Morton. Scoville again waited, and when Morton died won his widow, to whom he afterward left a handsome fortune.

—Some information has been disinterred, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, on the subject of the Princess Murat, who formed the connecting link between the Bonaparte and Hohenzollern families. After the 18th Brumaire, the First Consul, in order to recompense Murat for his services, bestowed on him the hand of his sister, Caroline Bonaparte, Murat at the time being a father and a widower. When a lieutenant of chasseurs à cheval he had married, and a daughter had been born to him in January, 1795. It is from this daughter, Marie Antoinette Murat, born seven years before her father's alliance with the Bonapartes, that Prince Leopold is descended. Murat hardly ever noticed this child, who, in 1808, when only 13 years old, married the son of the Prince of Hohenzollern, who, taken prisoner at Ulm, became her father's friend. In a letter which Murat wrote to his wife shortly before he was shot, he spoke most affectionately of all his children, with the exception of Marie Antoinette, whose name he did not even mention.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic candidate in the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana is one Captain Wm. C. Moreau. That the public may know what a brilliant and worthy man this Democratic candidate for a seat in Congress is, we publish the following brief mention of him, which can be found among the archives of the War Department. It is in the shape of a certificate of character from "Pap" Thomas. The copy is from the columns of the Indianapolis *Journal*:

"HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 12, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 57.

"The following officers having been dishonorably dismissed from the service for various offences, their names are published for the information of the army:

"Captain Wm. C. Moreau, Third Indiana Cavalry, from January 1, 1864, for having [illegible] under false pretences, and other conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and having twice absconded from this department to avoid a trial upon these charges. By command of Major General Thomas.

"WM. D. WHIPPLE,
"Assistant Adjutant General.
"Official: WM. M. [illegible],
"Assistant Adjutant General."

—The Republicans of the Third Ohio District are urged to nominate Edward D. Mansfield (the "Veteran Observer"), of Warren County, or Colonel Tom Moore, of Butler, for Congress. Either of these men, it is claimed, would receive the full support of the party. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "The best man to nominate is the man who will come nearest to polling the full party vote; but, if General Schenck is to be superseded, a strong man should be sent to take his place. General Schenck is an able man, and an ordinary person in his seat would occupy an unenviable position. The Republicans of the Third District will, it is to be hoped, in making the nomination, keep efficiency and success prominently in view."

—The political campaign is to open early in Michigan, the Democrats holding their convention on the 31st proximo. They have not come within gunshot of carrying the State since 1852. The majority against them at the last election was 32,[illegible].

—The youngest man in the House of Representatives is Eugene Hale, of the Fifth District of Maine, who is 34 years old. The Republicans have nominated him for re-election to Congress. He was elected in 1868 by a majority of 8,[illegible].

—There is now some talk of running Motley for United States Senator from Massachusetts in place of Henry Wilson. It is said that if there ever was a man whom Sumner's removal was talked of, and that this prompted him to write the letter which he addressed to the President against the removal of Motley.

... the residences of [illegible] ladies and gentlemen who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] very hot weather has been [illegible] heat in England this summer has been some degrees above the average of the last fifty years. At Vienna lately all the theatres closed on account of the excessively hot weather.

—A Southern reporter, in furnishing "his account" of the recent execution at Richmond, Va., says: "After hanging for four minutes, his soul left its earthly tenement and went where the woodbine twineth."

—A Schoeman, of Bloomsburg, Pa., was caught in a thunder shower the other day and struck by lightning. The fluid stripped him stark naked, but didn't hurt him a particle. In his report of the catastrophe he says it is a first-rate way to get your clothes off if you are in a hurry.

—A machine to facilitate marriages has, it is said—in model, at least—been sent to the Patent Office by its inventor. The notion is, that the marriageable people of a social circle or district are to put their respective names, written on cards, into the machine; upon setting it in operation, the majority of the cards are ground to impalpable powder, but a few are turned out, mated, and paired by inscrutable fate.

—Last week, a woman of 60 and a youth of 17 attempted to form a matrimonial alliance at Lewiston, Me., in presence of the City Clerk. While the preliminaries were in progress, the mother of the would-be bridegroom heard of the matter, and reached the Town Hall in time to prevent the "sacrifice." The blushing intended bride, rendered more rosy by the heat of the sun, shed a sad affectionately, and said she would wait until he was of age. Although it was not her first "offence," she grew faint from excessive emotion and had to lean upon her grandson for support.

—Columbia County, Pa., is a good snake country. The Bloomsburg *Republican* says one man killed forty-two copperhead snakes last Saturday, the largest of the number being forty-eight inches long.

—Maine boasts of an 11 year old girl "who manages a mowing machine with the ease of a born farmer."

—A sensation reporter at Troy, on Sunday last, while engaged in writing up a "shocking murder," based on the discovery of the body of a man in the bottom of a boat, forgot to note the color of the hair, and returned to the "scene of the tragedy" for that purpose. He found the boat empty, and on making inquiries was somewhat amazed to find that the "corpse," having grown tired of lying down, had gone to the nearest saloon for a drink. The reporter turned on his heel and wended his way homeward in sorrow and disgust.

—A man who lives in Connecticut recently ate a hearty supper, smoked two cigars, went to a confectionery and swallowed three pints of ice cream, drank two glasses of ice-water, ate an apple and two bananas, with two slices of pineapple thrown in. Then he went home, ate half a pie, drank a cup of tea, and just before retiring took two glasses of lemonade, with a good-sized stick in it. He still lives.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"It seems the census of the Fifteenth Ward of the city has been completed, and the result shows a population of 14,000. If that is all, and the other wards do no better, the population of the old city will fall short of 112,000. If that is a correct estimate, the city has either not increased in population or the officers taking the census have been poorly done. The city of Chicago made an appropriation of $10,000 for the purpose of assisting the Marshal in his work. If we have a larger population, now is the time to find them up and have them counted."

It is not true that the authorities of Chicago have appropriated $10,000, or any other sum, for the purpose of assisting the Marshal in his work. It was St. Louis that did it—not Chicago.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says:

"As regards our own city we are not aware that any indications of the census figures have been given; but we shall not be surprised if we fall something short of the 100,000 people we have so long flattered ourselves. At all events, there is not the least doubt that the estimate of 112,000, at which our population was set in the yearly report of the Chamber of Commerce, six months ago, will be found to have been inexcusably wild."

—A desperate attempt to rob Mr. Browning, Teller of the First National Bank, of Fishkill Village, was made at Cold Spring, N. Y., on Wednesday noon. Mr. Browning was standing in front of a store, near the depot, waiting for an up train. He had in his hand a carpet-bag containing several thousand dollars, collected from banks in his beat. Suddenly a man walked up to him, and, throwing a handful of red pepper in his eyes, seized the satchel and ran. The thief ran into Mr. Mussell's grounds, near the depot, when Mr. Mussell's coachman, named Weisenborn, seized him, threw him to the ground, and recaptured the satchel. The thief then drew a revolver and fired three shots at the coachman, one of which took effect in the latter's abdomen, mortally wounding him. Citizens at once seized the thief and handed him over to the Sheriff, who took him to Carmel Jail. Mr. Browning's eyes were badly injured by the pepper.

BOSTON.

The Heat in the East, its Features and Results.

Charms of Boston Harbor.

Political Prospects.

The Chinese Question in Massachusetts.

Literary, Art, Theatrical and Personal Gossip.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, July 27.

THE SUMMER.

After saying that we are having the warmest summer since the beginning of the present geological epoch, I need expatiate no further on the subject to you of Chicago, who know by contemporary experience something of the heats of the period. Boston has been wont to boast at this season of the year, if no other, of her east winds, which seemed ever in reserve to quench the ambition of the mercury, and left no week without two or three days of stiff, raw weather, at least cool enough for comfort. But even this solace, which stuck closer than a brother all the winter and spring, has failed us in our hour of need, and we have not known a genuine east wind since June began, while we have had more days in the nineties than we have ever known before. The usual alleviation of thunder-showers has also been wholly wanting, and the entire lack of rain has caused the vegetation in the country for many miles around to dry up into a most forlorn appearance. The death rate has increased 60 or 75 per cent; the number of fatal cases of cholera infantum is absolutely appalling, and even in the proportion accredited to suicide and murder, as well as to sunstroke, there may be traced a steady increase from week to week, as the season goes on. Of course, "everybody" is out of town; and, though the streets are very busy with nobodies, it is really curious to see how large a share of business calls produce only the answer of "gone away on vacation." The popular way of alleviating the miseries of the season, with the multitude who cannot give a month to the White Mountains and another to Newport, is the excursion down the harbor; and our pleasant bay invites the public more heartily than ever before. One's fingers would hardly reckon up the number of steamers offering a breezy ride of an hour to some beach or island with bathing or fishing attractions, at fares ranging from ten cents to twenty-five, and the boats are crowded at almost every trip. No class seems too genteel, hardly any too good, to avail itself of this opportunity for health-getting and pleasure; and the mixture of people to be met is not unfrequently democratic. Of course there may readily be some scattered along the promontories of the harbor profit by this general tendency toward the water, equally with the steamboat companies. The hotels at the shore points are drawing heavily, and the proprietors will doubtless lay by a good deal of money for winter use. There are opportunities for seashore resorts of a higher class than any we have in the immediate vicinity of Boston; and either Nahant or Nantasket is capable of being made, by a little enterprise, a first-class watering place. There were, indeed, reports this spring that Nantucket Beach had been taken in hand by competent parties, and staked out in cottage lots and hotel sites, with a view of bringing it, in a few years, above the level of popularity reached just now by Long Branch; but no visible progress has been made in the movement as yet. The Rockland House, at the head of the beach, is the only hotel of the kind we have. The place is accommodations and in prices; but the Rockland has its limits, and also its drawbacks, such as being a sandy walk of thirty or forty rods from which water, and catching the hot rays of the sun in a peculiarly aggravating way when there is no breeze from the ocean to temper the heat. It has drawn an excellent company together this year, with the particular star in the person of Ralph Waldo Emerson, who paces the broad piazza or stalks about the magnificent beach in abstracted unconsciousness that his fine, kindly face and stooping form are the observed of all observers.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

There is hardly a ripple on the surface of State affairs. The little tempest springing from the coming of the Chinamen into Berkshire has nearly died away, though some echoes of it will undoubtedly be heard in the fall elections. The sentiment of Massachusetts is decidedly in favor of full hospitality toward all men who choose to come here, whatever their color or religion; and Mr. Wilson will be apt to discover this fact during the summer and fall recess, so as to be a little less active in aiding the Pacific Coast Senators to put up the bars. A languid interest has been excited in the discovery that while Congress resolves to stick to the word "white" in the naturalization laws, for the sake of keeping out the Chinese, the United States courts in this district have uniformly held that the Chinaman, as remote from the black man in appearance as from the Saxon, is white in the meaning of the law, and so have admitted all the Celestials who have applied for citizenship within the last quarter of a century, half a dozen or so in number. The Crispin organization, in whose ranks the animosity against the Chinese as cheap and industrious workmen has been chiefly manifested, is reported to be on the wane, from the secession of the American shoemakers in many towns, disgusted with the tyranny which the French and Irish majorities have striven to copy from the trades-unions of the old world. The organization has, in several instances, tried to force these men back, but in almost every case these efforts have failed through the pluck of the manufacturers who would not be bullied into discharging good workmen at the command of a secret league; and failing in these attempts, Crispinism fails in its most essential principle. I do not think it will ever recover its old strength in Massachusetts, or ever exhibit such tenacity of despotism as to prevent a large importation of Chinese. We have seen, however, in the last week, within our ace of a strike, which could not fail to be most disastrous, in our biggest shoe city of Lynn, on a question of price, which was at last settled by a compromise, manufacturers and laborers each coming half way. For the rest, there is only a very feeble movement for the foundation of an independent "Prohibitory party" to disturb the commonplace aspect of the political field. There will be little opposition to Mr. Wilson for another six years in the Senate; nearly all our ten Congressmen will go back, and the various Democratic opposition, except in the two Boston districts. Governor Claflin will be re-elected, without a whisper of organized opposition on account of his veto of a railroad aid bill; all which—unless something entirely unexpected comes up to disturb matters in the next three months.

GOSSIP GENERALLY.

Of course, even Boston has no literary and art news of any importance to offer at this season, and in such a season as this. Authors, artists, and publishers are alike out of town; this one summering in a Newport cottage, that one sketching in the Yosemite, another wandering about Europe. Yet some scanty items I may string together. Roberts Brothers are going to reprint Judd's "Margaret," that most admirable of New England novels, so long out of print, making only one volume of it instead of two, as in the old form. They have in press a collection of short stories by Miss Christine Rossetti, which will attract special attention since the brilliant success of her brother's volume of poems; a narrative poem, by Jean Ingelow, called, for some strange reason, "Monitions of the Unseen;" and several books for Christmas, for artistic adults, and for children, by the silhouette artist Paul Konewka. Lee & Shepard have nearly out of the printer's hands the elaborate work of ex-Minister Washburn on Paraguay, and are hurrying through the press a small book on the Chinese immigration question, as lately studied in China, by Mr. R. H. Conwell, a newspaper correspondent who has made a quick trip round the world to write letters to the Boston *Traveller*. Fields, Osgood & Co. will make a book out of the Siamese reminiscences of the English governess, who has told some parts of her story in the *Atlantic*, a book out of Mr. Howell's delightful Boston and suburban sketches, which have been contributed within the last year or two to the same magazine; and a gift-book for Christmas of Charles Dickens' "Child's Dream of a Star," with pictures by Mr. Hammatt Billings. Prof. Lowell is to have an essay on "Chaucer," in the manner of the "Shakespeare" and "Dryden" essays in "Among My Books," in the tardy July number of the *North American Review*; and he has been moved to a sonnet on the various lignited sermons on Dickens, which is to appear for the sake of promptness in *Every Saturday*. Dr. Holmes is to publish a volume of prose essays this fall, his first appearance except in fiction for many years with the title of "Mechanism, in Intellect and Morals." The Phi Beta Kappa oration, bright passages of which are going an extended round in the newspapers, will be one of the papers of the volume. Mr. Longfellow is revisiting the scenes of his youth in Maine. Prof. Agassiz is gaining health in the White Mountains, having been debarred by illness from his usual stay at Nahant. Mr. Richard H. Dana has been working too hard in the hot weather, with results to his nervous system which compel a trip to Europe. Mr. Robert C. Winthrop is preparing an oration for the 250th Pilgrim anniversary at Plymouth, which will probably be the great effort of his life as an orator, though hardly a match for the masterpiece of Daniel Webster's prime on the same anniversary fifty years earlier. Miss Louisa Alcott writes in improved health from a pleasant summer hotel in Switzerland, near the foot of Mont St. Bernard. General B. F. Butler, having married off his daughter in a style which challenged the admiration of the public, the sneers of his enemies, and the eloquence of the reporters, is preparing for a grand muster of the Massachusetts militia, on a scale unprecedented for ten years, to take place at Concord, and to be marked by an attempt on the part of the distinguished commander to exclude liquor from the camp ground, except "with the other poisons, in the chests of the surgeons." Mr. P. S. Gilmore has nearly finished the book on the Jubilee of 1869, and is deep in preparations for the bigger Jubilee of 1870, not only refusing to abandon his intention on account of the war in Europe, but already audaciously proposing to make it a Peace Festival, in honor of the treaty which he thinks is sure to be made, or some treaty or other before next June, and having received, it is said, an offer of $125,000 to transfer the scene of his undertaking to New York. The Art Museum project moves steadily along, the Trustees having already advertised for plans for the needed building, with prizes of $500 each for the best half dozen offered. The Trustees of the Public Library are contemplating the removal of the institution to more spacious new quarters at the South End, and have a suitable lot of land in view. Mr. Fechter is on the ocean on his way to assume the active management of the beautiful new theatre constructed for him in Boston, yet known as Selwyn's, but to be styled in future the Globe, and to open with a grand spectacular representation of "Monte Christo" the first week in September. Mr. Selwyn meanwhile accepts [illegible]

... the stage management of the theatre [illegible] which is [illegible] and also for [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. Thomas Barry [illegible] ... Wallack's. So Boston in its various phases wags on, in spite of the terrible weather, much of which must begin and end every letter.

BAYARD.

THE INDIANS.

The White Mountain Apaches of Arizona Desire Civilization—Their Impoverished Condition—Affairs at the Neosho Agency.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1870.

The Commissioner of Public Affairs and received [illegible] Green, commanding Camp Ord, Arizona Territory, a letter dated July [illegible], in which he says:

"A year ago I was ordered with a command from Camp Grant, Arizona Territory, to this country, to punish the Coyoteros or White Mountain Apaches, as it was believed they had been committing depredations. On my arrival in this valley the Chief, Miguel, came to my camp and stated his people were very desirous to live at peace and to be placed on a reservation, where they could be protected. [illegible] my report to the department headquarters, I stated what he had said, and also that I believed by placing them on a reservation I would form a nucleus for the civilization of the Apaches in Arizona. Last fall I was again ordered to this country to ascertain its suitableness for a reservation. On my arrival their head Chief, Eskel-te-say-lah, and several minor ones, came to see me. As the former had not before seen the white man, [illegible] ... [illegible]"

[illegible]

Superintendent Hoag forwards to the Indian Office a report from Special Indian Agent George Mitchell, from Neosho Agency, Indian Territory, July 2, stating that the six tribes under his charge held a council of five days' length [illegible] ... They all agreed to [illegible] in the way of their fathers [illegible] government, and they would [illegible] to railroads or other parties.

An Arbitrary and Injurious Ruling.

From the St. Paul Press, July 28.

The following letter from the Hon. J. S. Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, is forwarded to us by Hon. L. K. Aaker, Register of the Alexandria Land Office, for publication. It relates to the provision of law as interpreted by the Secretary of the Interior, requiring settlers upon unsurveyed lands to file within six months after the survey of the same, and to pay for the lands within twelve months after such filing, or forfeit their claims. Mr. Wilson's letter shows that this [illegible] a provision of a special act, applicable by its title to Colorado alone, and was so construed by the General Land Office. For a period of eight years it was thus held to be a special law, applicable to Colorado alone, when all of a sudden, in March last, the Secretary of the Interior took it into his head to give it a general application, alleging judicial decisions as the basis of his ruling. He seems then to have discovered that this ruling would inflict great hardship on our frontier settlers, and, immediately after the promulgation of his circular, had a bill drawn to obviate the difficulty, which, however, it seems, failed to pass. Considering that the Department had acted for eight years on the construction of the provisions which confined it to Colorado, it is difficult to see what special necessity there was for the Secretary for insisting all at once on giving it a new and onerous construction, the hardships of which he admitted to be so great as to require a special act of Congress to relieve the settlers of the burden imposed.

It is not easy to see why, in face of uniform precedent, he should insist on giving immediate effect to an infectious change in the accepted construction of the law, when, by waiting a few months longer, he could probably have obtained from Congress such legislation as would render it unnecessary.

The following is Mr. Wilson's letter:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, July 18, 1870.

Hon. Alex. Ramsey, United States Senate:

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the letter filed by you this morning, from L. K. Aaker, Esq., Register of the District Land Office, at Alexandria, Minnesota, dated 12th instant, and stating that your attention is called to the hardships of our circular of March 22, 1870, [illegible]

In reply, I have to state that the provision of which Mr. Aaker complains is not a "ruling" of this office, as stated by him, but positive provision of the law as found specifically in the act of June 2, 1862, copied in said circular.

In consequence of the hardship requiring settlers upon unsurveyed lands to file within six months after survey in the field, and to pay for the same within twelve months after such filing or forfeit their claims, and because of its not having a special act, this office, in consideration of its title, regarded it as only applicable to the Territory of Colorado, until the 30th of May, previous, this office adopted a construction which held this provision of law as operative generally.

In the question was afterward pressed as to its general application, and the force was repealed on an appeal in the courts without limitation; and, as it had, by decision of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, the act was declared to be of general application, the new construction was promulgated in said circular, which was prepared in accordance with such decision.

You will thus observe that, whatever of hardships may be embraced in these requirements is the direct result of law, and not a consequence of rulings by the department.

Admitting this hardship, and with a view to obviate it, a bill, carefully and elaborately drawn, was immediately prepared after the promulgation of this circular, and was, by our letter of May 16, 1870, forwarded to Hon. C. C. Pomeroy, Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Public Lands, and its passage earnestly recommended.

This bill covered the entire subject of "pre-emptions," and was, in my judgment, well calculated to secure the interests, both of the government and the settlers.

It failed, however, to pass. Another measure of relief was introduced, but this office is not yet advised whether it became a law.

We are, therefore, unable to avoid the hardships alluded to by Mr. Aaker, being only the executors of the laws which Congress in its wisdom has seen fit to provide. At another session it is hoped the evil may be remedied. I am very respectfully,

JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner.

A New Route to the Northwest.

From the Madison (Wis.) Journal, July 28.

The LaCrosse *Democrat* of the 26th inst. contains the following:

"Mr. George Esterly, of railroad notoriety, was in the city on Sunday and Monday of this week, he having come through in company with a surveyor over the route from Chicago to LaCrosse by way of Sauk City, Sun Prairie, Jefferson, &c., and he says they found a most easy and feasible route, by way of Sauk City, [illegible], crossing the river at Bad Ax, thence coming up to LaCrosse. This route would run equidistant between the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Roads, and would leave Vernon County still tributary to LaCrosse, except the river towns, and they would be in the way. The surveyor with President [illegible] says that no where will the grade, in the very worst places, run over sixty feet to the mile.

"Mr. Esterly returned to Chicago to hold a conference with President Joy, of the Michigan Central, this week, who agrees if the road is built to guarantee all the bonds of the road in order to make it a sure thing, and it will be allowed a fair competing chance for the freight of the Southern Minnesota Railroad. This route looks like the best route yet, as the road is graded ten miles down the river toward Bad Ax. A corps of engineers will start from Chicago, under control of and at the expense of Mr. Esterly, to make a detailed survey and report of this route, soon. Let LaCrosse rejoice."

Mr. Esterly is one of the most enterprising men in Whitewater, and is largely interested in manufacturing there. He is anxious to have a railway constructed from Chicago, through his town, to the northwest. This would afford better facilities for getting to market to a very rich farming region and many flourishing towns. The way business would be profitable. The object of President Joy in tendering aid is to secure a line that he may contest with the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul for Minnesota and Northern Pacific freight and passengers. It would be a feeder to the Michigan Central from the northwest, as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line is from the southwest, and add largely to the very heavy business of the Central. The citizens of Madison and friends of the Baraboo Air Line must not relax their exertions to secure the completion of that road as soon as possible. Now is the time to work.

Reduction in Hotel Extortion.

The New York *World*, noticing the recent reduction by some of the hotels of the exorbitant rates of Chicago, says:

"The hotels of Washington, it is announced, have followed the good example set them by the Leland's in this city, and have begun to reduce their charges. So far these reductions, we believe, affect only the general expenses of the guest at hotels, and they do not yet bear upon the excessive and formidable list of 'extras.' This must come, however, and the profits of the future will fall to the landlord who shall be first to perceive the effect upon this truth. The obvious rapid effect of the system which has grown up in and overgrown our hotels, during and since the war, has been to discourage and diminish travel for pleasure. It is a common but a very short-sighted notion of the public carriers and innkeepers of the United States that they live only by the necessities and have nothing to expect from the recreations of the people. The love of recreation for locomotion's sake is deeply seated in human heart all the world over, and nowhere is it more potent than in America. It is easy to develop this feeling into a passion by fostering it; difficult to chill it into indifference by making travel repulsive, and dangerous, and annoying. The managers of our hotels and our railroads have devoted themselves to freezing this feeling out for several years past."

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

What Disraeli and Gladstone Say.

From the London News, July 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli said: I rise to put a question to Her Majesty's Government not dissimilar to the one I addressed to them yesterday, though, perhaps, of a more specific character. I will not conclude with a motion, because I am at all times anxious to maintain the established custom of business. I think it will be quite possible for me to include my inquiry within the legitimate limits of a Parliamentary question. I am sure that if, from want of skill, I pass for a moment unwittingly beyond those limits the House will place a liberal interpretation on our regulations, considering the gravity of the subject which has induced the question. I am the last person to think that I do not perform what I intended within the limits of this question. [illegible] at this moment, not to embarrass Her Majesty's Government; on the contrary, if it be not presumption for me to say so, to endeavor to assist and support them at a moment of extreme difficulty. (Cheers.) The question which I am going to put to the right honorable gentleman is, whether he can inform Parliament what, in his opinion, is the cause of the present disturbed state of Europe. It seems to me that the time has arrived when that question is stated by implication. There have been two causes mentioned by public rumor of this unhappy and unsettled state of affairs. The first alleged cause has been that a German Prince has been a candidate for the vacant throne of Spain. I dismiss that subject altogether as any element of the question I am addressing to the right honorable gentleman, and advert to it to render that question more conspicuous. I cannot induce myself to believe that, in the nineteenth century, with its extended sympathies and its elevated tendencies, anything so degrading and so barbarous can occur as a war of succession. But it is said—and before I advert to that point of the inquiry I might also remark in passing that we had an authoritative statement very recently from the Minister of France, on the pretext that any pretension by a German prince to the crown of Spain can be the cause of the present state of affairs; but there is another public rumor—at least another cause of agitation—and it is with regard to this that I wish to make an inquiry of Her Majesty's Government. It is said that between the two allies of Her Majesty between whom this unhappy misconception seems suddenly to have arisen, there have been for a long time many causes of misconception and misunderstanding, much jealousy and distrust, and many questions as to their mutual relations with other countries of Europe, which have been left open unsettled, and that suddenly there has been a resolution to bring about a precipitate settlement of this question. What I would venture to observe is this: If there be any truth in this statement, any foundation for the circumstance to which I allude, I ask whether the controversy between these allies of Her Majesty, it is purely a diplomatic question; it has not arisen from the invasion of each other's territory, or from any outrage which has been committed against the national honor of either throne. It is purely a diplomatic question, and the causes have existed for some time. Now, what I wish to bring before the consideration of government and the House is the foundation for the question. What I am now going to urge is this—that both these powerful States, between whom this misunderstanding has arisen, within a very short time—within only a few years—solicited the advice and prayed for the influence of Her Majesty to be exercised on their behalf. They have done more than that. They have entreated Her Majesty to enter into engagements, and even serious engagements, with a view to further their interests by securing the peace of Europe and giving them a happy opportunity of terminating the questions of dissidence between them. Under these circumstances I must express my opinion that whatever may be the moral and political competence of France or Prussia at this moment to declare and carry on war—and no one can question that—I say that under these circumstances which I have placed before the country of Parliament, neither France nor Prussia has a right to enter into a war without fully and really consulting Great Britain, the country to which a few years ago they appealed for Her Majesty to exercise her influence, and even to enter into engagements in order to preserve peace between those two very countries. What I want to know from Her Majesty's government is, whether in any representations which they have made—and I have no doubt made with great zeal, energy and anxiety—to the courts of the Tuileries and Berlin, this view of the case has been fully put before them. I make no doubt that the [illegible] representations made with all so critical a moment [illegible] high authority of England, have been preferred; but we have arrived at a moment when it is not sufficient to dwell upon the horrors of war and the blessings of peace. It is not sufficient to dwell on the abstract principles which ought to govern any State that meditates to disturb the general peace. Appealing to the policy of nations, in my mind, is not sufficient; but I think it a moment when we ought to have brought before these two countries—I do not wish you to suppose for a moment, from the mode in which I am expressing myself, that Her Majesty's government have not fulfilled their duty—this public declaration which, I think, would have a beneficial effect at the present moment. It is the duty of the government which I trust, and I believe they have performed, to bring before the consideration both of France and Prussia the peculiar claims which Great Britain has to the amount of their confidence, their trust, and upon reasonable deference to her counsels. I wish, therefore, to know from Her Majesty's Government whether they have urged this view upon the courts of France and Prussia; whether they have reminded them of the great sacrifices and the great exertion which, at their request and instigation, only a short time ago England made in order to secure, for their interests, the peace of Europe and to give them an honorable opportunity of terminating their differences. This is the question which I wish to urge upon Her Majesty's Government. I will only venture, before I sit down, to express my opinion that the ruler of a nation who at this time disturbs the peace of Europe incurs the greatest political moral responsibility that falls to the lot of man. (Cheers.) I hear of sprinkled rumors made about military surprises and attacks on capitals, and the brilliancy and celerity with which results may be brought about at the moment which are not expected or contemplated. These are events of a bygone age. In the last century such melodramatic catastrophes were frequent, but we live in an age animated by a very different spirit. The fate of a great country like France or Prussia cannot be ultimately affected by such events, and a sovereign who trusts to them will find that in the motion of action he has to encounter a greater and more powerful force than any military array, and that is the outraged opinion of an enlightened world.

Mr. Gladstone said: It is not for me to follow the right honorable gentleman over the whole of his remarks, for he will agree with me that at this peculiar moment he enjoys a freedom which does not belong to the adviser of the crown. At the same time, referring to the impressive words with which the right honorable gentleman closed his speech, I must say that it is the opinion of the government, as it appears to be his, that there is nothing under the circumstances and differences which have lately appeared which will justify, in the judgment and conscience of the world, a breach of the general peace. (Cheers.) With respect to the questions of the right honorable gentleman, they are, as far as I can understand, two. He asked me if I can inform Parliament what, in the opinion of the government, is the cause of the present disturbed state of Europe. I think that, for those who have official responsibilities and duties in relation to foreign powers entailed upon them, it would be better that I should avoid reference, at the present moment, to any causes which may have brought about the present state of affairs other than those which I have already made. The right honorable gentleman asks whether Her Majesty's Government have felt it part of their care to bring before the two great States now engaged in communications that appear to be proximate to hostility the peculiar claims of Great Britain to be heard as to their disputes, and to offer her friendly advice with a view to a settlement of the dispute. I am bound to say that neither of these two States has shown the slightest indisposition to allow her friendly intervention, or has put upon us the necessity of resorting to arguments drawn from any special juncture in former affairs for the purpose of making good that right and title to intervention; but I may say that the title to friendly offices on the part of any State of the civilized world toward another state has really been placed upon foundation in public law so as to be a great European act of recent times, which does not admit of being brought into dispute. I refer to the conference of the European powers in 1856, whereby it was recognized to be the duty of these powers, at least as a general rule, in case of a controversy arising, to submit that controversy to friendly adjudication before resorting to the horrible necessity of arms. With respect to the questions of the right honorable gentleman, these are the answers I should give. As to the whole state of affairs we have no decisive intelligence to give, and I am sorry to say that the communications between these great powers have not been, on the whole, favorable. The point is now near at hand at which things must take a decided course in favor either of peace or war. Any function that we can discharge, any offices we can render, are necessarily limited, but I have the hope that when the time comes, and probably it must very soon arrive, at which it will be our duty to explain in detail that which it is now no less our duty to withhold, the House may be of opinion that Her Majesty's Government has not fallen short of the duties incumbent upon the representatives of England, and likewise not gone beyond them. (Cheers.)

Mr. Horsman and Mr. Somerset Beaumont were about to speak on the question, but were ruled by the Speaker as out of order.

The Cherbourg Naval Expedition.

From the New York Tribune, July 28.

The Cherbourg naval expedition, the most formidable since the introduction of iron-clads, is, according to the special despatch published in the *Tribune* of yesterday, formed of two divisions under command of Vice Admiral Count Bouet-Willaumez. The following details of the iron-clad vessels will show the character and strength of this important naval expedition:

FIRST DIVISION—REAR ADMIRAL PENHOAT.

	Commander.	Horse power.	No. of guns.	Crew.
Surveillante (flagship), 5,411 tons	Grivel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] (frigate)	Pelegot	900	11	594
Guienne (frigate)	[illegible]	900	11	594
Ocean (frigate, 7,190 tons)	Duchesnay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochambeau	Bossis	[illegible]	15	[illegible]
Thetis	Duperre	450	1	180

SECOND DIVISION—REAR ADMIRAL DIEUDONNÉ.

	Commander.	Horse power.	No. of guns.	Crew.
Gauloise (frigate)	De Jonquières	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flandre (frigate)	Duval	900	11	594
Thetis (corvette)	Serres	450	12	310
Jeanne d'Arc (corvette)	Nessen	450	12	310

The part the Taureau will enact in this expedition will be looked for with interest, as she is an experiment in iron-clad vessels. She is a steam ram, of peculiar construction, drawing but little water, and rising but a few feet above the water. Her bow terminates in a point, and this point is armed with a kind of massive bronze cone which serves her as a spur. She carries but a single gun, which weighs 20 tons, and has but one deck, which is plated with iron from one end to the other, and is covered over its entire length with a cylindrical ball-proof dome.

The doings of the Rochambeau, formerly the Dunderberg, will also be interesting, as she is the first American ironclad employed in the French service. She carries fifteen [illegible]

... guns, throwing solid shot weighing 672 pounds a distance of 13,000 feet, and has a total burden of 5,000 tons.

Vice Admiral Count Bouet-Willaumez, who is in chief command of this fleet, is an experienced officer, and has done service on naval matters. He was born in 1808, and when 16 was admitted to the Naval School. He became Ensign in 1829, Lieutenant in 1835, and being attached to the naval squadron at the Plate River, he took part in the bombardment of Mogador. In 1838 he was commissioned by Rear Admiral Montagnies de la Roque to explore the coasts of Western Africa, on which subject he wrote a book, published in 1848. Some time after his nomination to the grade of Captain he held, he was appointed Governor of Senegal. This settlement, on the west coast of Africa, has a population of 115,000 inhabitants, and has belonged to the French since the seventeenth century. In 1845 Admiral Bouet-Willaumez returned to France, and, two years later, was made Commander of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of the zeal and energy he had displayed abroad. The Russian war first gave him an opportunity to take part in naval operations on a large scale. He was appointed Rear Admiral in 1854, and served in the Crimean expedition under the orders of Admiral Hamelin. He next became Maritime Prefect at Cherbourg, whence he was transferred to Toulon. In 1860 he was appointed Vice Admiral and received command of the Mediterranean squadron. Five years later he was made Senator of France, in which capacity he proposed a change in the marine artillery, which was not adopted. Among the writings of Admiral Bouet-Willaumez is an account of battles on sea and land, and supplementary tactics for ironclad vessels published in 1865. It follows from his career that he has lived during the great transition that has taken place in naval armaments since the days of Nelson and Villeneuve. He has seen Fulton's invention adopted by all the fleets of the world; iron largely take the place of wood in steamships, and the introduction during the last ten years of heavily armored vessels, carrying guns of enormous size.

Commander Louis Grivel, who is in charge of the iron-clad Surveillante, is the son of Admiral Grivel who died last year, and was one of the veterans of the French navy. Commander Grivel was born at Brest in 1827. He entered the French naval service at the age of 15, and was successively promoted until he became Captain of a frigate in 1860, and of a large war vessel in 1868. He took part in the expedition to the Crimea, and was seriously wounded during the bombardment of Sebastopol by the allied fleets. He was appointed officer of the Legion of Honor August 13, 1864. Many important works have been written by him, among other subjects on the naval operations during the Crimean war, the siege of Malta by the Turks in 1565, and the attack and defence of marine fortifications.

General Bourbaki, who is to have an army of 30,000 men operating against Prussia, from Schleswig, is of Greek descent, and was born in Paris in 1816. He has acquired distinction as an officer in the African troops, in the French service. He passed from lower grades to Captain of the Zouaves in 1840, and, by successive promotion, became General of division in 1857. He was prominent during the Crimean campaign in 1855, and distinguished himself successively at Alma, Inkermann, and the assault of Sebastopol. He also served in the Italian war. In May, 1869, he was placed in command of the second camp of Chalons, and, in July of the same year, was named Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor. General Bourbaki was made Commander of the Legion of Honor in 1855, and Grand Officer in 1860. In September, 1864, he received from the King of Prussia the ensign of the first-class of the Red Eagle.

Private Property on the High Seas.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

The following communication has been received at the State Department:

"LEGATION OF THE NORTH GERMAN UNION,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1870.

"The undersigned, Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary of the North German Union, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the Hon. Hamilton Fish, of the 22d inst., and to express his most lively satisfaction with the contents of said note, in which so gratifying a mention is made of the harmony which has existed since 1785 between the King of Prussia and the United States, in regard to their policy and principles in favor of the rights of private property on the high seas in time of war. The undersigned will hasten to communicate this note to his government and he cherishes the hope that the course so consistently followed by the United States may tend to the [illegible] of a doctrine so clearly evidenced by which the commercial interests of the United States and Germany are so much concerned, will use their high position and influence to obtain as a principle of international law the formal acknowledgment of the liberal policy of the United States in regard to private property on the high seas. The undersigned, &c., &c.
BARON GEROLT."

An error was made in the publication of Secretary Fish's letter to Baron Gerolt, which is deemed of sufficient importance to be corrected. The sentence in which the error occurred reads in the original as follows:

"It is now nearly a century since the United States, through Thomas Jefferson, Dr. Franklin and John Adams, their Plenipotentiaries, and Prussia, through Baron de Thulemeier, the representative of the great Frederick, entered into a treaty of amity and commerce, &c."

Napoleon Disposed for Peace, but Overruled by his Ministers.

Paris (July 12) Correspondence of the Independance Belge.

On the receipt, by the Emperor, of the despatch announcing the withdrawal of the Hohenzollern, he signified his opinion that they should accept this step, although we would have preferred another solution. But that this resolution should not be communicated to the chambers until the Ministers had debated the question in council. For that reason the Corps Legislatif was adjourned. The next day the war party in the ministry brought all imaginable elements to bear on the Emperor. Diplomacy on the other side did not stand with arms folded. Lord Lyons had an interview with the Emperor, and represented to him that, after the communication of the 5th of July the withdrawal of the Hohenzollern should put an end to the complication, and that the powers friendly to France had interceded with the Cabinet of Berlin and the King of Prussia precisely with the object of bringing out this satisfaction, he had just received. The Emperor replied that he intended to accept the withdrawal, and he had so expressed himself to other chiefs of legation. The military party, the Ministers of War and Marine, the Marshals, and the leaders of the majority are furious, and the resignation of the whole Cabinet is talked of. I don't implicitly believe all these allegations, but I am certain that Marshal de Bœuf and Admiral Rigault de Genouilly have tendered their resignation.

Address of the German Patriotic Aid Society, of New York, to the German Societies of the United States.

The Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of New York are of the opinion that, in order to materially advance and render assistance to the cause of Germany, it will be advisable, nay, imperatively necessary, to adopt some well-defined plan for the united action of the entire German element in the United States. In order to secure such combined activity, it becomes desirable that the different German Patriotic Aid Societies of each State should immediately proceed to the formation of a State organization, with an Executive Committee at the head of each. It would then become comparatively easy to bring all the German Patriotic Aid Societies into regular intercourse by means of the State Executive Committees.

It appears almost superfluous to point to the far-reaching influence of such a combination of four million Germans in America. Not only would the consciousness of marching in close columns toward the realization of the same object be instrumental in urging each individual to more energetic and persevering exertions: but the moral influence exercised in Germany and in France (in opposite directions) by such a vast league with its ramifications in nearly every city, village, or hamlet throughout the broad expanse of the Union, would be infinitely greater than if each patriotic aid society, or even those in each State, were acting separately and without connection with the rest. Moreover, the concerted action of all these societies could not fail to make a deep and lasting impression upon our native American citizens.

We already have their cordial approval to such a degree that a comparatively small impulse may so increase it as to elicit from them not only words, but acts of sympathy, and to induce them to throw considerable moral weight in favor of Germany into the uncertain balance of war. Actuated by these considerations, the Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of New York propose a meeting of delegates in Chicago, on the 18th of August next, for the purpose of agreeing upon some plan for combined action in the manner above indicated. In the meantime, the organizations in the different States will, no doubt, have advanced sufficiently to admit of the submission by the delegates to the vote of their respective organization of the plan adopted in their deliberations in Chicago. As it is imperatively necessary to act without delay, the Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of New York have resolved not to wait until the State organizations may be completed, but to invite every society organized up to the present time to send one delegate. Binding resolutions will be out of the question, and as the delegates will confine themselves to an agreement upon some plan of action, the Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of New York confidently trust that the initiative herewith taken will not give rise to any ill-feeling, or their motive be misconstrued. Exceptional cases call for exceptional action.

All aid societies are requested to take this proposition into consideration at the earliest possible day, and, in case of approval, to inform the Secretary of the German Patriotic Aid Society, No. 180 Fulton street, corner of Broadway, New York. For the Executive Committee,

A. J. SCHEM, O. OTTENDORFER,
DR. H. VON HOLST, ED. SALOMON,
F. SIGEL.

Napoleon When He Served Under a Louisville Revenue Assessor—An Incident of the Carlist Riots of 1848.

From the Louisville Commercial.

In 1848 Europe was convulsed with internal dissensions and revolutions. The Bourbon power was trembling in France, and the nephew of his uncle was loafing in London, haunting localities where he met men and women of unquestionably bad character. He watched, undoubtedly with considerable interest, the progress of the Carlist party in London, day by day growing more bold and troublesome. Perhaps in his dreams of royal honors he foresaw that his experience of mobs and riots might be advantageous to him in that future of which he never despaired. Hence he wandered about, an observer of the element which, in 1848, was confronting the English Government no little uneasiness and trouble. When the Carlist party mustered in that year, and announced their intention of marching to Hyde Park 50,000 strong, rumors of violence and riot stirred the heart of the great city.

The Bank of England, to which every Englishman looked with solemn awe and respect, was to be attacked, and pillaged—the law was to be trampled under foot, if the demands of the party were not considered.

When that day came London surged and heaved, and the Tory loyalists mustered to the defence of law and order in great numbers, and became, for the time being, sworn officers to preserve the peace.

An old gentleman, now an Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue in this city, was then the head teacher of a parochial school in the hamlet of Ratcliffe-highway, in the east part of London. His school, with others, [illegible]

... was dismissed for the day, and a magistrate swore in the teachers, and every man in the neighborhood who would volunteer as special constables, to assist in preserving law and order. Scores of volunteers were mustered and ordered to rendezvous in the school building of our old friend, who was directed to assume command of the specials. Among the men under him that day was one Louis Napoleon, then a reputed loungeur or loafer about London, now the Emperor of France. He was well known at the time, and by his dignified bearing attracted the attention of his fellow-specials who were not acquainted with his person. His dreams of future greatness were so unreal then that few regarded him more than the dissolute, rather worthless, nephew of the great Bonaparte.

Fortunately, the services of the specials under the command of our old friend were not required that day, and at 6 o'clock, when all possible danger had passed, the trustees ordered a lunch of bread and cheese and porter for the whole command. Napoleon, with the rest, enjoyed the lunch, and was shortly after at liberty to leave the neighborhood.

Miscellaneous.

The London *Globe* of the 16th of July, the latest paper says: "Some idea of the depreciation in the value of securities may be formed from the fact that in the English funds and the foreign stocks, the value declined between July 4 and 15 to the extent of £76,245,000, and in British Railways to the amount of £18,000,000 sterling. About £15,000,000 may be added for German, Dutch, Austrian and Belgian stocks, and it must be remembered that all securities have still further declined since the declaration of war."

—M. Werther (the Prussian Ambassador) told the Emperor Napoleon in November, 1869, and again in April, 1870, that King William had refused his consent to the candidateship of Prince Leopold. But recently, overcome by the persistent entreaties, the King said: "Well, go; go if you want. Go where your destiny calls you, and get yourself shot, like Maximilian."

—The Moscow *Gazette* very significantly says: "A time must come when Russia will get rid of the fetters imposed upon her, and will re-establish her influence so dearly purchased in the East. It is impossible that she should remain forever in the conditions which have been prescribed to her by the treaty of Paris—with empty harbors, with towns unprotected from the smallest gunboat of Turkey all along the shores of the Black Sea. A great power disarmed in its own waters; a power victorious at Chesme over the Turks is now undefended against them!—can any one believe in such a thing? Can it be true? Can history stop at such a fact? Russia must reestablish her power in the Black Sea, and she will re-establish it. Of this no one doubts, not even her enemies, who exert their best efforts only to postpone the decisive day as far as they can."

—The New Orleans *Picayune* says: "Mr. A. Malus, engraver, has sent us a photograph of an 'imperial machine,' which is said to be an exact representation of the death-dealing apparatus which Napoleon has had manufactured secretly, in view of a war with Prussia. It is certainly a most formidable looking engine of war, and, if it will throw, as is claimed, one hundred and ten shots per minute into the Prussian ranks, it will create a greater consternation than that caused to the Austrian ranks by the needle-gun. The machine does not look unlike a hand fire-engine, and has a series of twenty-two rifle-barrels at one end on top, which may be discharged incessantly by the revolution of a crank at the other end. The apparatus for elevating or depressing the barrels seems to be simple; the chamber containing the ammunition is very large. It is a self-acting breech-loading affair, but how many shots the chamber contains we have not learned."

What Taxes Have Been Taken Off and When.

People still continue to inquire as to what taxes have been taken off and when the relief takes effect. We shall again furnish the desired information. So far from this act going into operation immediately on its passage, the changes of internal revenue taxes do not take effect until the 1st of October next, while the new tariff rates do not go into operation until the 1st of January, 1871. The stamp taxes, therefore, and the old high duties on tea, coffee, and so forth, which we have been living under so long, are still in force. But, after January next, the duty on teas will be 15 cents a pound, instead of 25; that on coffee 3 cents a pound, in place of 5; molasses 5 cents per gallon, instead of 8; sugar will be reduced an average of 1 cent per pound; dried fruits from 5 cents to 2½ cents per pound; and spices will be reduced in duty about 50 per cent. Here we are sorry to say, the relief to consumers of these commodities by the modified tariff will stop.

The internal taxes which we shall be wholly relieved from in October next are as follows:

PRESENT TAX.

1. On carriages of every description, $4 to $10 each.
[illegible]
3. On watches, $1 to $2 each.
4. On billiard tables, $10 each.
5. On silver plate of all kinds, 5 cents per pound.
6. On gold plate, 50 cents per pound.
7. On yachts, $5 each.
8. On boats, barges, and flats, $5 and $10 on each.
9. On gross receipts, including those of railroads, steamboats, canal boats, and all other vessels, and express, 2½ per cent of receipts.
10. On gross receipts of telegraph companies, ferries, bridges, and turnpikes, 2 per cent of receipts.
11. On retail dealers (license), $10 each.
12. On wholesale dealers, or those whose sales exceed $25,000 a year, $50 each, and $1 additional on every $1,000 of sales exceeding $25,000.
13. On sales of sales are all repealed, except as regards liquors and tobacco.
14. On banks and bankers, with capital of $50,000, $100 each, and $2 additional on every $1,000 of capital above $50,000.
15. [illegible], $20 each.
16. On [illegible], $10 to $20 each.
17. Auctioneers and peddlers (license), $10 to $50 each.
18. Claim agents, insurance agents, real estate agents, patent right dealers, and conveyancers, $10 each.
19. Manufacturers (license), $10 each.
20. Proprietors of theatres, museums, circuses, and concert halls, $100 each.
21. Proprietors of gift-enterprises, $100 each.
22. Lawyers, physicians, architects, and builders, $10 each.
23. Coffee and spice grinders, $100 each.
24. Express carriers and agents, $10 each.
25. Brokers, assayers, plumbers, photographers, apothecaries, butchers, and eating-house keepers, $10 each.

All others now chargeable with license tax of any kind, except as regards to spirits and tobacco.

26. On canned and preserved fish (now paid by stamps), 1 cent per pound.
27. On bills and receipts, to any amount, and on promissory notes for a less sum than $100 (now paid by stamps), 2 cents and 5 cents each.
All other stamp taxes are continued in force.
28. On legacies and successions, $1 to $6 on every $100 of property devised or inherited, according to the degree of relationship. All repealed.

TAXES REDUCED.

27. On incomes exceeding $2,000, for the years commencing January 1, 1870, and January 1, 1871, 2½ per cent.

The exemptions are, in addition to $2,000, all taxes and interest paid during the year, losses and bad debts, rent, or repairs on dwelling houses, and amount paid for labor to cultivate land, or to conduct any other business from which income is derived. This is the personal income tax. It is a strictly easy one.

28. On dividends of all corporations, for the year 1871, including banks, railroad companies, insurance companies, canal and turnpike companies, trust companies and savings institutions, 2½ per cent.

This tax to be paid by the companies, who may deduct it in disbursing their dividends to the individual holders.

Such is a complete view of the exemptions and reductions of taxes under the internal revenue system. The whole constitutes a long step in the right direction, of throwing off burdens upon industry and enterprise, and as the Treasury can now spare the revenue they have been yielding, they will go into effect not an hour too soon.

A Hippopotamus at Large.

A Paris, July 7, correspondent of the London *News* says: "The novel sight of a hippopotamus swimming about in the Seine was witnessed yesterday with almost as much alarm as wonder by hundreds of people on the river, in the neighborhood of the Pont d'Austerlitz. The drought has so reduced the water supply in the cisterns of the Jardin des Plantes that for some days past the hippopotamus has not been able to take his bath in the gardens. His keepers take him on a low wagon, drawn by two horses, to the bank of the Seine, and let him go into the river as far as the length of a strong iron chain attached to his neck will allow. The hippopotamus grew so strong upon his healthy swimming that yesterday he broke his chain, struck out, got into the middle of the stream, and produced a tremendous panic among the boats, which his whale-like hulk threatened to upset. In his frolic he lifted his nose to the height of the paddle-box of a steamer and set all the passengers screaming. His approach cleared in a jiffey a washerwoman's barge and the Austerlitz bathing establishment. Half a hundred small boats went in pursuit of him. Several keepers succeeded in getting on his back, but he got rid of them by plunging. After a long and exciting hunt one of the keepers got hold of a link of the broken chain which remained attached to his neck, slipped a strong rope trough it, and then got sufficient assistance to haul him ashore."

"Do You Want Your Sister to Marry a Nigger?"

From the Fort Dodge (Iowa) Northwest.

The above touching appeal, which has formed the text of the best Democratic stump oratory for the last five years, was answered on Friday last, in our quiet little city.

Cal Henry, the barber, is a respectable colored gentleman.

One of our young Democratic youth had a good-looking sister.

She had heard this crushing Democratic conundrum asked so often that she determined to help solve it.

Cal., the son of Ham, loved the Democratic "gal," and this gushing maiden was "bound to marry a nigger."

The big brother objects with his fist planted firmly in the face and eyes of Cal.'s deputy.

The Hamilton *Freeman* says:

"A Fort Dodge minister was applied to to tie the "silken cord," but, in view of the near approach of the Democratic Congressional Convention, and the dog days, he refused.

"The maiden was not to be defeated, and started east to escape her brother. Cal. was to follow; but our Democratic friends made a grand rally, and were bound to lynch him. The Sheriff put him in jail to save his neck, the girl is on the wing, and the classic conundrum of Democratic lore remains unsolved."

Will Lager Beer Intoxicate?

In Syracuse, a jury have recently decided the oft-mooted question, "Is lager beer intoxicating?" in the negative. One of the witnesses testified that he had drunk lager beer since he was a child, and that, in his opinion, if it was intoxicating it a man's stomach would be found large enough to contain sufficient. Another said he swallowed two gallons of it every day, and was never intoxicated. A third said: "When I feel first rate, I could drink about twenty glasses; more than sixty before becoming intoxicated; about eighty glasses makes me feel a little [illegible]."

A lager-beer distiller gave a portion of his evidence as follows:

"Never saw a man get drunk on lager; some men can bear more than others; it makes some men weak and sick, so that they cannot do their duty; makes their system weak all over; makes their legs weak; don't know whether or not when legs will wake up, one drunk; know lager will make them so."

A witness who swore that he had used lager daily for twenty-five years, averred that "since he commenced drinking, he had increased fifty pounds, when he commenced drinking he was a boy; if he had no lager, thinks he would die."

So, on the strength of this array of testimony, selling lager on Sunday was declared to be perfectly proper.

WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

DR. SHEPARD'S

Water-Cure Establishment,

FOR THE TREATMENT OF

Chronic Diseases.

Especial attention has been and will continue to be given to cases of Nervous Disease.

Men broken down in health by business or study, with shattered, crippled nervous systems, will find conditions and means of cure here, both natural and valuable.

The establishment has long been known as making a specialty of uterine disease, and by its peculiar and unique method of treatment scarcely fails in any such case. Tedious, prostrated, helpless invalids of this class are desired. Address

W. SHEPARD, M. D., Columbus, Ohio.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian War.

The Opposing Forces Rapidly Massing for Active Operations.

[illegible]

THE MICHIGAN RAILROAD BONDS.

Governor Baldwin's Message to the Legislature in Extra Session.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES: I have deemed it my duty to call you together in extraordinary session, to submit for your consideration matters directly affecting the honor and good name of the people of our whole commonwealth. The powers of government are divided into three departments—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. The duties of each are distinct and well defined; and no one of these departments can exercise the powers of another.

To the legislative branch of the government has been committed the law-making power, subject only to such restrictions or limitations as are contained in the Constitution of the State, or of the United States.

To the Judicial Department has been entrusted the province of deciding what is law, and of annulling unconstitutional enactments.

Legislatures, executives, and courts are composed of individuals, and may err. Legislatures may pass laws; governors may give their approval to acts, and the Judiciary, in the exercise of its rightful functions, may adjudge them unconstitutional. The original and ultimate sovereignty is with the people, by whom constitutions are made, and may be altered or amended.

Changes in the fundamental law should not be adopted, or made upon slight pretexts, or upon doubtful expediency; but should be made where some doubt exists as to the proper construction of important provisions; or where experience has shown the necessity of such alterations; and certainly, where, without such change, injustice and wrong would be done to any portion of the people.

A series of laws enacted at five successive sessions of the Legislature, and, with one exception, by a large vote, approved by three successive Executives, have, by a recent decision of the highest judicial authority of the State, been pronounced unconstitutional and void. These laws are, somewhat different in their provisions, but all of them were intended to enable the people of other counties, townships, cities, or incorporated villages, in their corporate capacity, to aid in the construction of railroads.

The general law of 1869 was considerably more restrictive and stringent in its provisions than the several special acts of previous years. Its provisions [illegible] ... were authorized to aid, to a limited amount, in the construction of railroads, by loan or donation. When such aid should be voted by the people, bonds might be issued and deposited with the State Treasurer, to be delivered to the railroad company until the road should have been completed to its road-bed, and ironed and furnished with such rail, as should be used by first-class railroads, from its initial or starting point through the municipality issuing said bonds; nor until the company should have fully complied with the terms and conditions upon which the municipality had voted its aid.

Under the authority contained in these laws, securities or bonds for a very considerable amount have been delivered and are now held by parties who have purchased them in good faith. Judging from the known character and means of those who were able to obtain, I am of the opinion that the larger part is held by persons of moderate or small means; and it is a few instances the entire means of aged persons, of women, and of orphan children are known to be invested in these securities. It is scarcely necessary to say that, without provision for their payment, these bonds must seriously diminish in value, and the holders, mostly innocent parties, will lose to a greater or less extent even the amounts of payment of any one or more of the [illegible]

[illegible]

It has been supposed by many that these bonds, or at least most of them, were issued under the law of 1869; that the act was passed under circumstances of much popular excitement on the subject of the real or supposed benefits to be derived from the extension of railroad facilities.

It is certainly true that, a portion of the municipal railroad aid bonds now outstanding were issued under the authority of legislative acts of 1869, but these comprise only a little more than one-fourth of the whole amount now in the hands of parties who have purchased and paid for them in good faith.

It is undoubtedly true that no small portion of the people of the State have felt a deep interest in and a strong desire for the construction of railroads, and have been both willing and desirous to [illegible] municipal aid for that purpose.

Whether it is or is not wise to construct railroads, under any circumstances, to a greater extent than can be done by individual or private enterprise, need not be discussed on this occasion. But however this may be, it is due to the people to say that those acts of previous Legislatures are not the result of any sudden impulse, or excitement of a day, or of any one Legislature.

The following summary will give, as near as may be ascertained, the amount of railroad aid bonds now outstanding, under the various enabling and special acts of 1863, and of the extra session of 1864, approved by Governor Blair:

Special acts of 1863, approved by Gov. Crapo	$[illegible]
Special act of 1867, passed over the veto of Governor Crapo	$13,700
[illegible]	$8,000
Laws of 1869, approved by the present Executive	$17,[illegible]
Total	$1,[illegible]

It will be observed that one-half of the whole amount was issued under the laws of 1868 and 1864, nearly one-third under the special acts of 1867, and a little more than one-fourth under the law of 1869.

Our own State has not been singular in passing legislation of this character; and laws upon the same or a similar subject have been passed by twenty-two of the States, and are of force [illegible] ... constitutionality of such legislation has been determined by the judicial departments of these States and by the Supreme Court of the United States; the judicial opinion, in all of those, save in Iowa and Wisconsin, and originally in Iowa, [illegible].

The States were but following the example of Congress, which have, as is well known, the laws which gave large subsidies in bonds to railroads, [illegible] the donation to the several States of [illegible] of land [illegible] for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railways, bridges, canals, &c.

I do not call attention to these [illegible] ... upon the decision of our own Supreme Court, [illegible] ...

[illegible]

Although there is now no way of enforcing the payment of these obligations, and the constitutionality of these bonds is [illegible] ... the honor of the people of Michigan, and especially of the municipalities who issued these bonds, is directly concerned in the payment of those already sold and now in the hands of bona fide holders.

The credit of no State stands higher than that of Michigan, and the people cannot afford, and I trust will not consent, to have her good name tarnished by the repudiation of either legal or moral obligations.

As the present emergency could only be provided for by an amendment of the fundamental law of the State, and as constitutional amendments must first receive the sanction of the Legislature, and can only be submitted to the people at a general biennial November election, and as the refusal or neglect to take all proper and constitutional means to enable the municipalities directly interested, to recognize and provide for these obligations, would in itself be less than an approval of repudiation, I could not consent, by any inaction of mine, to withhold from the people for two years, the opportunity of making provision for their payment.

I respectfully and earnestly recommend, that an amendment of the constitution be submitted to the people at the general election, to be held in November next, such as will enable the several municipalities to ratify all such railroad aid bonds as have been issued and delivered to parties in good faith.

The bonds which have been issued and are now held in the hands of innocent purchasers and holders, there is another and much larger class, which have been voted, made, and deposited with the State Treasurer, but not delivered to the companies for whose benefit they were designed; [illegible]

First, Such as have been pledged to roads that are being constructed, and on which expenditures of labor and money to a greater or less extent have been made, in anticipation of the aid so voted.

Second, Such as have been regularly voted, and deposited with the Treasurer for the benefit of proposed roads, but on which no work has as yet been done.

[illegible] ... [illegible]

The subjects presented for your consideration involve principles and interests of the greatest moment, no less than the honor, credit, and prosperity of our entire State. They are worthy of the patient, calm, and dispassionate consideration, that the teachings of the past experience of our own and other States; the teachings of the past should be most carefully examined, and whatever tends to advance the real prosperity and credit of the State, should be adopted, while that which experience has shown to be unwise and dangerous should be avoided.

I submit these important matters for your consideration, with full confidence that your action will be such as will receive the approval of the people.

HENRY P. BALDWIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Lansing, July 27, 1870.

The Advance in Wheat—Who Got It.

From the New York World.

The price of wheat on the 13th of July in Liverpool was, for No. 2 Red Western, 9s per 100 pounds, which, at the rate of gold that day (14 per cent), is exactly equivalent to $2.[illegible] currency.

On the 22d of July the price in Liverpool for the same wheat was 10s 3d per 100 pounds, or, at the rate of gold on that day (20 per cent), equivalent to $2.[illegible] currency, or a rise of 49 cents.

Let the following table, therefore, explain a strange anomaly:

RED WINTER WHEAT PER 100 POUNDS.

	July 13.	July 22.	Rise.
In Liverpool (reduced to currency)	$2.[illegible]	$2.[illegible]	[illegible]
In New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The question, therefore, is very pertinent: Who gains the other 29 cents? The Europeans truly pay us 49 cents in currency more to-day for 100 pounds of wheat than they did on the 13th, while the farmer does not get much more than two-thirds of it.

The explanation is as deplorable as it is humiliating, which the following table may explain:

FREIGHT FOR WHEAT PER 100 POUNDS.

	July 13.	July 22.
To Liverpool, by steam	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Liverpool, by sailing ships	[illegible]	[illegible]

Thus it will be seen that the odd 29 cents currency more per 100 pounds of wheat is swallowed up by the extra freight, which has doubled. It is lamentable to think whether [illegible]

THE PEORIA CONFLAGRATION.

Two Distilleries and the Paper Mill Burned—Loss, About $700,000.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Democrat, July 28.

At half-past 1 o'clock yesterday an alarm of fire was sounded from Box 21. As is generally the case, the sidewalk was soon crowded with people, all eager to know whence the fire proceeded. Soon it was cried that Farrell's distillery was on fire, and such proved to be the case. The fire, as we learn from Mr. Hughes, started in the room in the upper story where cutting up old rags and old paper. The dust in the machine became heated, and was fanned by the fire [illegible] mass that was blown up by them. In an instant, almost, the flames communicated to the mass of rags, of which necessarily was lying around. The engineer, seeing the fire, at once seized up a bucket of water and tried to extinguish the flames, but all efforts proved fruitless to prevent the spread of the devouring element. In less than five minutes from the time of the ignition of the paper the entire mill was apparently one sheet of flame, and there seemed to be great danger of Darst's distillery.

The wind was blowing directly up the street, and in a few moments the distillery of Spurck & Co. was on fire. This building, like the paper mill, was built of wood, and the heat of the past few weeks had rendered it as dry as a tinder-box, and it, too, was soon a solid sheet of flame.

From Spurck's distillery the fire communicated to the elevators adjoining, and the property of D. C. Farrell, of which, in a short time, nothing was left of them but charred ruins.

The flames then caught in the old [illegible] belonging to Charles L. Robb, but, owing to [illegible] Mr. Hughes, and, for a time the [illegible] ... side of Farrell's distillery, which was apparently burned, with the [illegible] [illegible] But, just at the moment, the fire was discovered issuing from Farrell's [illegible] ... and had communicated [illegible] ... together with the mill and other [illegible] ... [illegible] a mass of ruins.

For a time it seemed almost certain that no human agency could be interposed to prevent the flames from going directly up by Bridge street; while many feared that the whole business portion of the city would be burned up. But there was a lull in the wind, and the building next to the distillery of Reynolds & Co.'s fire proof, the Farrell [illegible] stopped the [illegible] ... and packing house caught fire three times, [illegible] with buckets of water, and the roof with [illegible] subdued.

All this time the bonded warehouse adjoining to the distillery of Spurck & Co. caught fire, but now it was thought to be in danger. It consisted of two rooms, 18 feet, and the other about 18 feet, separated by a brick partition, into which spirits were stored, [illegible] ... [illegible]

In Farrell's bonded warehouse there were over 2,000 barrels of whisky, all of which were consumed and [illegible] the hoops burst and the whisky caught fire, the river presented a picture of a [illegible] ... it was almost literally a "river of fire." As stated above, Spurck & Co. had [illegible] ... 200 barrels of this the tax had been paid. About 200 or 300 barrels of this, 100 of which was tax paid. The loss of Spurck & Co. were saved, etc. The loss of D. C. Farrell will be as follows: Distillery, $75,000; whiskey, $130,000; other, $[illegible]; hogs, $50,000.

The loss of Spurck & Co. will be as follows: Distillery, $50,000; whiskey, $[illegible]; other property, perhaps, $40,000. The loss of the Peoria Paper Company about $40,000.

We have no estimate of the loss of Mr. Hughes, who owned the paper mill. The insurance, the loss on the building will be $6,000 and $8,000. All our leading insurance companies, so far as the [illegible] are not yet fully aware of the amount of their loss. When all is summed up, it will be up over half a million dollars, and will probably reach over $700,000.

The following is a list of the insurance in the various parties, together with the names of the companies holding the risk:

D. C. Farrell was insured as follows:

ON DISTILLERY.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian War.

WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

DR. SHEPARD'S

Water-Cure Establishment,

FOR THE TREATMENT OF

Chronic Diseases.

Especial attention has been and will continue to be given to cases of Nervous Disease.

Men broken down in health by business or study, with shattered, crippled nervous systems, will find conditions and means of cure here, both natural and valuable.

The establishment has long been known as making a specialty of uterine disease, and by its peculiar and unique method of treatment scarcely fails in any such case. Tedious, protracted, helpless invalids of this class are desired. Address

W. SHEPARD, M. D.,
Columbus, Ohio.

THE MICHIGAN RAILROAD BONDS

Governor Baldwin's Message to the Legislature in Extra Session.

...

It is unquestionably true that no small portion of the people of the State have felt a deep interest in and a strong desire for the construction of railroads, and have been both willing and desirous to ...

...

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Lansing, July 27, 1870.

The Advance in Wheat—Who Got It.

From the New York World.

The price of wheat on the 13th of July in Liverpool was, for No. 2 Red Western, 9s per 100 pounds, which, at the rate of gold that day (14 per cent), is exactly equivalent to $2.48½ currency.

On the 22d of July the price in Liverpool for the same wheat was 10s 3d per 100 pounds, or, at the rate of gold on that day (20 per cent), equivalent to $2.97¼ currency, or a rise of 49 cents.

Let the following table, therefore, explain a strange anomaly:

RED WESTERN WHEAT PER 100 POUNDS.	July 13.	July 22.	Rise.
In Liverpool (reduced to currency)	$2.48½	$2.97¼	49
In New York	2.13	2.33	20

The question, therefore, is very pertinent: Who gains the other 29 cents? The Europeans truly pay us 49 cents in currency more to-day for 100 pounds of wheat than they did on the 13th, while the farmer does not get much more than two-thirds of it.

The explanation is as deplorable as it is humiliating, which the following table may explain:

FREIGHT FOR WHEAT PER SIXTY POUNDS.	July 13.	July 22.
To Liverpool, by steam	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Liverpool, by sailing ships	[illegible]	[illegible]

Thus it will be seen that the odd 29 cents currency more per 100 pounds of wheat is swallowed up by the extra freight, which has doubled. ...

English alone have now steam shipping in our ports; that our poor and crazy commercial navy, consisting of old wooden hulks, is ignored and neglected; that the sudden withdrawal of 10,000 tons of German steam shipping per week to Europe has left, in the absence of American or other steam shipping, delivery of our grain shipping over completely into the hands of the English. Now, two things are perfectly clear: If at this moment the United States had, as they are entitled to have and have for years earned to have, a large steam fleet, freights not would have risen to seven or eight days 100 per cent; and the farmers, instead of only getting two-fifths advantage of the rise in grain in Europe, would have reaped the full benefit.

Secondly, instead of the English earning some ten million dollars in freights, which they will do before the frost sets in, our own people would have at least shared in the profits instead of looking on. And now comes the consequence, which is as disgraceful as it is oppressive. The farmer cannot get by three-fifths the full advance in the value for their wheat, because their own country has no shipping to compete with the English. ...

THE PEORIA CONFLAGRATION.

Two Distilleries and the Paper Mill Burned—Loss, About $700,000.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Democrat, July 29.

At half-past 1 o'clock yesterday an alarm of fire was sounded from Box 32. As is usually the case, the sidewalk was soon crowded with people, all eager to know whence the fire originated. Soon it was cried that the paper mill was on fire, and such proved to be the case. The fire, as we learn from Mr. Nolte, started in the room in the paper mill used for cutting up old rags and old paper. The knives in the machine became heated and set fire to the fibrous mass that was being hackled by them. In an instant, almost, fire was communicated to the mass of paper that necessarily was lying around. The engineer, seeing the fire, at once grabbed up a bucket of water and endeavored to extinguish the flames, but all his efforts proved fruitless to prevent the spread of the devouring element. In less than five minutes from the time of the ignition of the paper, the entire mill was apparently one sheet of flame, and there seemed to be great danger of Mr. Darst's distillery.

The wind was blowing directly up the river, and in a few moments the distillery of Spurck & Co. was on fire. This building, like the paper mill, was built of wood, and the intense heat of the past few weeks had rendered it as dry as a tinder-box, and it, too, was soon one solid sheet of flame.

From Spurck's distillery the fire communicated to the cattle-pens attached to the distillery of D. C. Farrell; they burned rapidly, and soon nothing was left of them but a heap of ruins.

The flames then caught in the cooper shop belonging to Charles L. Bobb, but leased by Mr. Hughes, and, for a time the novel spectacle was presented of a mass of flames on either side of Farrell's distillery, while it stood up apparently brave and defying the burning element. But, just as the cooper-shop fell in, fire was discovered issuing from Farrell's distillery in over a dozen different places, and in less than thirty minutes the grand old structure, together with the malt and storehouses, was a shapeless mass of ruins.

...

The loss of D. C. Farrell will be about as follows: Distillery, $75,000; cattle pens, $20,000; whiskey, $120,000; other property, perhaps, $50,000.

The loss of Spurck & Co. will be about as follows: Distillery, $50,000; whiskey, $36,000; other property, perhaps, $40,000.

The loss of the Peoria Paper Company is about $40,000.

We have no estimate of the loss of Mr. Hughes, who owned the material of the cooper shop. The loss on the building was between $2,000 and $3,000. All our estimates of losses are small, as the proprietors themselves are not yet fully aware of the exact amount of their loss. When all is considered it will foot up over half a million dollars, and, perhaps, reach over $700,000.

The following is the list of the insurance of the various parties, together with the names of the companies holding policies:

D. C. Farrell was insured as follows:

...

The scene at the fire beggars all description.

STORMS.

At Pittsburgh—Bridge Blown Down—Six Men Injured.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, July 28.

At a few minutes before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a tremendous blast swept down the valley of the Allegheny. The rain was swept before it in a blinding mass and carried with tremendous force against the buildings and trees. The buildings stood the force, but in the upper part of the city many trees were torn down. When the gale reached the foot of Forty-first street it seemed as though all its fury was concentrated on the Pittsburgh bank. One span of the new bridge, commonly known as the Ewalt street bridge, had been put up but was not secured. ...

At Detroit—A Yacht Upset, and Nine Persons Thrown into the Water, but All Escape.

From the Detroit Free Press, July 28.

A terrific storm of wind and rain visited this city yesterday afternoon, doing considerable damage, as well as temporarily cooling the atmosphere, which for days has made existence about as uncomfortable as we poor mortals are likely to ever be called upon to endure in the flesh.

...

At Cleveland—A Freight-House Blown Down.

From the Cleveland Herald, July 28.

One of the most sudden and severe storms that has visited our city for many years occurred about 6 o'clock Wednesday evening. As far as we could learn no casualties occurred to life or limb, although there was considerable damage to property. The most serious disaster reported was the blowing down of the local freight-house of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway. ...

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 29.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company gives evidence of new and better management by its plan now being put in operation for a direct route to St. Paul and Mankato. An air line from Chicago to St. Paul runs a few miles west of Madison, ten or fifteen miles east of Winona, and directly through Reed's Landing, and thence along the Mississippi to St. Paul. The Northwestern already have a line along this route, from Chicago to Madison, and are now making preparations to build the second link from Madison to Winona. ...

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 29.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

...

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 29.

...

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

...

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 29.

...

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

...

New York Live Stock Market.

...

New York Dry Goods Market.

...

The Produce Markets.

DETROIT. ... MEMPHIS. ... TOLEDO. ... LOUISVILLE. ... OSWEGO. ... CINCINNATI. ... BUFFALO. ... ST. LOUIS. ... CLEVELAND. ... MILWAUKEE. ... NEW YORK. ... BALTIMORE. ... PHILADELPHIA. ... NEW ORLEANS. ...

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... July 29.

...

CLEARED ... July 29.

...

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

...

Lake Freights.

...

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Matters.

Dr. J. H. CLARK ...

Dr. James,

...

Dr. Franklin Brooks,

...

Dr. Hassett,

...

Dr. Raphael

...

Avoid Quacks.

...

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

...

FINANCIAL.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

Railway Agents,

12 Wall-st., New York.

Particular attention given to the negotiation of Railway and other corporate loans.

New York, May 5, 1870.

SCALES.

FORSYTH'S SCALES,

U. S. STANDARD,

Of all Sizes, with latest Improvements. Examine and Buy the best.

FORSYTH, WILLIAMS & BOAL,
179 Lake-st., Chicago.
145 and 147 Walnut-st., Cincinnati.
205 and 207 Market-st., St. Louis.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD **SCALES**

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China. FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

...

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

...

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL. ... LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY. ... CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. ... MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. ... PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. ... CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. ... CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD. ... CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. ... PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. ... CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. ...

HOOFLAND'S MEDICINES.

THIS IS THE SEASON

Of the Year in which almost every one should use a few bottles of

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

OR

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

They will Purify the Blood.
They will give Tone to the System.
They will give Strength to the Debilitated.
They will give Energy.
They will give Health and Vigor.

THEY DO ALL THIS BY

PURIFYING THE BLOOD

AND STRENGTHENING THE

Digestive Organs.

EXPLANATION.

EXPLANATION.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

...

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

...

USE!

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

OR

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC!

...

READ WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

READ WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

...

"GEO. W. WOODWARD."

...

"JAMES THOMPSON."

...

"GEORGE SHARSWOOD."

CAUTION!

...

CHAS. M. EVANS,

PROPRIETOR,

(FORMERLY C. M. JACKSON & CO.)

PRICES:

...

[illegible] GAME.

Defeat of the New Orleans Club by the Springfield Nine.

The Chicago Actives Winners of the Junior Championship of the Northwest.

What Occurred to the Mutuals at Cleveland, Ohio.

[illegible]

THE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

[illegible]

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE LIBERTY CLUB.

The Liberty Club, of Springfield, complain of having received unfair treatment in connection with the junior tournament. [illegible]

GAMES IN GENERAL.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Common Council.

A special meeting of the Common Council was called last evening, in the Council Chamber, to consider the ordinance for widening State street from Madison to Jackson, to hear the report of the Committee on Local Assessments in reference thereto, the objections filed to the confirmation of the assessments, and also to consider an ordinance for extending and opening West Oak street, [illegible] present, the meeting adjourned.

An Old Immigrant.

One of the oldest immigrants that ever arrived in this city came over the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroad yesterday. [illegible]

Aquatic.

The challenge of Captain G. R. Smith, of the yacht Lookout, has been accepted by Captain R. G. [illegible] The yachts will sail from the [illegible] boat, at the foot of Twelfth street, twice round the crib and returning. [illegible] The yachts Naiad, Captain Bennett; Velocipede, Captain Harding; and Volante, Captain Wilder, are already entered. The fastest sailer takes the entire stakes.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for July 29, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "fair," and "show."

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Rev. J. D. Fulton, pastor of Tremont Temple, Boston, famous throughout the Eastern States for work accomplished in the cause of Christianity, [illegible] He will deliver his eulogy sermon on Charles Dickens in the Temple of the Young Men's Christian Association, Farwell Hall, at 8 p. m. [illegible]

—William Fitzgerald was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, upon the charge of violating the revenue laws by removing [illegible]

—An incipient fire occurred at No. 242 Illinois street, [illegible]

—Christopher Wachter, a German, who resided at No. 11 Clybourne avenue, was found dead in bed at that place, yesterday morning. [illegible]

—The employés of the Riverside Improvement Co. met at the house of Mr. Collis, on Tuesday evening last, [illegible]

—A team of horses belonging to the Union Brewery Company, [illegible]

—William Buckley, station-keeper at the Armory, [illegible]

—A bay mare and wagon, belonging to John Stanley, were stolen from the corner of Lake and Wells streets yesterday.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at this house, yesterday, were the following: B. D. Babcock, Cleveland; Charles M. Osborn, Rock Island; G. E. Abbot, Philadelphia; O. H. Booth, Mansfield; J. M. Toomey and family, Memphis; C. C. Wilson, Washington; Dr. W. H. Logan, Boston; A. P. Sullivan, Santa Fe; [illegible] Colorado; A. H. Hoses, United States Navy; Jos. S. Garland, St. Louis; Louis Nathan, San Francisco; Dr. J. S. C. Rowland, Washington; A. S. Alderson, Hamilton, Canada.

TREMONT HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at this house yesterday, were the following: General John C. Breckinridge, Kentucky; [illegible]

MATTESON HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at this house, yesterday, were the following: [illegible]

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Among the arrivals at this house, yesterday, were the following: [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Professor Sylvester's entertainment is drawing larger houses as the week advances, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Weekend Week.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

The Right of the City Railway Company to Open a Track on South Clark Street Sustained.

Real Estate Matters—Bill to Enjoin the Town of Cicero—Warehouse Law.

United States Circuit Court.

THE RIGHT OF THE CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY TO OPERATE ON CLARK STREET SUSTAINED.

Yesterday, Judge Drummond, presiding in the United States Circuit Court, decided the matter of the application of Miss F. Miller, of Louisville, Ky., for an injunction to restrain the Chicago City Railway Company from laying its track on South Clark street. [illegible]

It is contended, on the part of complainant, that [illegible]

If the matter had stood solely on that, it would be free from doubt. [illegible]

To illustrate my view a little: Suppose the railway company was now seeking to avoid the obligation to lay down the track, and the city was seeking to enforce it. Would the courts or would the city allow a mere trick of words such as is used in this resolution to avail the railway company to release it from its obligation to complete the track according to the ordinance which had been passed, and the contract which had been made? Would not the city be authorized to say that it did not intend to absolve and release the railroad company from the obligation to lay down its track on South Clark street, but simply it intended to postpone the time of the execution of that act for the term of ten years from the date of the passage of the ordinance, and would it lie in the mouth of the railway company to say that the terms used in this resolution were to be considered exclusive of the terms used in the ordinance giving the construction which the Common Council gave to it and its understanding of the meaning of the resolution? I think that, if the resolution did not stand here as a proposition on the part of the railroad company; if the resolution had not passed first, but after the ordinance of the 8th of March, and the resolution had been passed in precisely the language it is, whereby the company obligates itself to postpone its laying down of its track on South Clark street for and during the period of ten years, I think if the ordinance had been passed giving the resolution, saying that the company had offered to postpone the laying down of its track, there could be no doubt the language would be unequivocal; there would be no ambiguity in it as to what would be clearly and obviously the intent of the parties that they should postpone it for a period of ten years from the passage of the ordinance, and in view of the fact that this question is already in the State courts, and that these might arise under the legislation of the State and by the city, and that the claim on the part of the complainant to say injunction is certainly not clear, I shall feel compelled to refuse the injunction, and leave the parties to pursue their rights in the State courts. I do not think it presents such a case, although the party has brought himself properly into this court, as to authorize this court to interfere in this way. I do not think this court should be in haste to grant injunctions to interfere with the exercise of rights which have been obtained under State and city legislation entirely, unless the right is very clearly made out to the remedy sought, and it is certainly far from clear to my mind in this case.

Superior Court.

Thomas F. Baldwin v. John McCaffrey, the Town of Cicero, et als. This is a bill commenced to enjoin town authorities, and to restrain them from condemning and removing ornamental trees of complainant, on his land, situated in Cicero, for the purpose of constructing a drain, [illegible]

James F. D. Hilton v. Henry Ward; and Herman [illegible]

The People ex rel. Edward Hempstead and Calvin F. Wheeler, Trustees, etc., v. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. [illegible]

CHATTEL MORTGAGE WITHHELD.

Margaret Hurlbut v. Henry Osborn. Injunction to restrain the sale under chattel mortgage, of the house No. [illegible]

Otto J. Olsen v. William Rost. Trespass, etc. Damages laid at $5,000.

H. O. Secord et v. A. A. Weaver. [illegible]

Circuit Court.

George W. Babb v. David M. Henderson et als. [illegible]

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Not a Religious War.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Will you allow a constant reader of THE TRIBUNE room in its columns to say a few words upon a certain point in controversy that has arisen in respect to the war between France and Prussia, which is liable to make misapprehension, some of which THE TRIBUNE has itself circulated and encouraged? I allude to the statement that this war is a war between Catholicism on the one side, and Protestantism, on the other. Nothing can be further from the truth than such a statement. It is contradicted by all the facts in the case. [illegible]

The simple truth is, that no question of religion is involved in this war at all, [illegible]

AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

CHICAGO, July 27.

The Hessians.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Permit me to say a few words in reply to the TIMES about the "Hessians" who fought for England during the Revolution. These Hessian soldiers had been sold to England by their Sovereign, the Elector of Hesse Cassel, a small principality now belonging to Prussia. They did not have any idea of what would be required of them when they marched away from home, and it is well known that at one time they rebelled and refused to go on board the English men-of-war, which were sent to Bremen to receive them. Once landed in America they had no choice but to fight. But no sooner did they get an opportunity than they deserted, and took the part of the Americans, [illegible] They nearly all settled in Berks County, Pa., where their descendants (at least many of them) still vote for Andrew Jackson, formerly President of the United States.

To entertain any hostility toward the Germans, a nation numbering some 40,000,000 of people, simply because a few thousand poor devils were once forced to fight the English, is too absurd. [illegible]

CHICAGO, July 27.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property, within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Friday, July 29:

[illegible]

The Young Folks' Rural.

This is the title of a new idea in the newspaper line—a rural and literary monthly journal, designed especially for young men and young women of both country and city, to be commenced shortly by H. N. F. Lewis, the editor and proprietor of the well-known weekly, the *Western Rural*. Prizes are offered for stories and contributions by young writers. The subscription is $1 per year, and the first 500 subscribers received are to be credited for two years! We think this paper, from its novelty, and the manner in which it is to be "pushed," will be popular among young people throughout the United States. Mr. Lewis proposes to give back to those who raise clubs the entire amount of the money received, [illegible] for further particulars, to H. N. F. Lewis, Publisher, No. 212 Madison street, Chicago.

Explosive Bullets.

A writer in the St. Louis *Republican* says: "At the battle of Williamsburg, in the spring of 1862, these balls were used with some effect by the Federal forces. Several men belonging to the Seventh, Eleventh, Seventeenth and First Virginia Infantry, were horribly mutilated, and some were killed, by these infernal missiles. I, myself, saw some of them strike trees and saplings, tearing out holes nearly as large as a man's fist, and exploding with a report like that of a pistol. [illegible]

Dead.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—James Bowers, the Grand Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Commandery of Maryland, died to-day.

Sustaining Miners Resume Work.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 29.—A compromise has been effected under which the coal miners will generally resume work on Monday.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

The Cambria Wins—She Makes the Voyage in 23 Days, 5 Hours 17 Minutes and 15 Seconds—The Dauntless in 23 Days and Hours.

From the New York World, July 28.

The Cambria has won the race. Victory perched itself upon her topmast at 2:07 yesterday afternoon, and just 1 hour and 43 minutes later the Dauntless shot past the Sandy Hook light-ship. How the winning boat and her unsuccessful contestant were received will be found amply described below.

Here in the city thousands had long been impatiently waiting the arrival of the yachts, and when, shortly after 12 o'clock, a dispatch from Long Branch announcing that "A yacht is now passing off here; part of her sails are gone; she looks like the Dauntless; she is sailing with a jib sheet on her mainsail spar," was posted on the bulletins of the newspaper offices, the public excitement prepared itself to be kindled to the most fervent heat. Soon afterward, however, another dispatch appeared on the bulletins, and this ran as follows:

"The yacht which recently passed this place, and which was supposed to be the Dauntless, proves to be the English yacht Algeria. Neither the Dauntless nor the Cambria has as yet been heard from."

To some extent this news dampened the enthusiasm of the crowds which had assembled around the bulletins, and speculations once more began as to the probability of the yachts arriving for a day or two longer. This speculation, however, soon merged again into the excitement which had seized the multitude after the first announcement was made. About 2 o'clock a dispatch from the Highlands was received, which said, "One of the yachts is off the lightship, bound in. She carries a big flag, and is thought to be the Dauntless."

Then there were cheers for the Dauntless, and everybody seemed to feel supremely happy. But cheering for the Dauntless was soon suppressed, for before 4 o'clock the following dispatch was posted:

"SANDY HOOK, July 27—2:10 p. m.—The yacht Cambria is now passing the Hook."

And a few minutes later appeared another message, as follows:

"NEW YORK, July 27—4 p. m.—The Dauntless is said to be in sight from the Highlands now."

On some of the bulletins placards announcing the defeat of the Cambria were kept up for some time, and those who had posted them did not know the mistake they had made until the flag of the Royal Harwich went up on the flagstaff of the City Hall and two guns were fired in the Park. At the time the flag was fired, a large concourse had assembled in the Park, and when it was discovered that the Dauntless had been defeated, a general feeling of disappointment took possession of the crowd. At the same time the defeat was accepted with good nature; and when it was later ascertained that the Dauntless had come less than two hours behind the victor, the situation was considered not so bad after all.

THE SCENE AT SANDY HOOK.

After days of patient watching, the weary waiters on board the Sandy Hook light-ship were rewarded, by a sight of the winning yacht, of the great international ocean race. The morning of yesterday was fine, with only a light breeze blowing from the westward, which was ahead for the yachts, and there then appeared to be no immediate prospect of the vessels; but at noon a dense cloud was seen in the northeast, and soon a dark line was observed on the water, which soon approached and burst upon the ship in a smart squall. At this time the Tidal Wave and another sloop yacht were off near the light ship, but she canvas snugly reefed to meet the squall. The smaller yacht speedily ran in, but the Tidal Wave stood boldly out to sea. The squall over the wind settled steadily into the northeast, blowing a stiff breeze.

At this time the brig Dauntless, which had come out over the bar to go to sea, bore up and ran near to the light-ship, hailing her, and asking for a pilot, as she wished to go back into the harbor, a mutiny having broken out among her crew. Captain Cosgrove gave the Captain of the brig the true course to the bar, telling him that he would there find a pilot.

At 2:10 p. m. Captain Cosgrove, sweeping his glass round the horizon to seaward, was observed to rest his glass long and earnestly upon a white speck in the distance. He then took his glass from his eye and said, "That's a suspicious-looking craft; that's a square topsail, and I'm blowed if I don't think it's that English yacht." [illegible] ship [illegible] brought into requisition and levelled at the advancing vessel, the whole sails of which rose rapidly out of the water, and soon not only the square topsail was seen, but the numerous other sails. [illegible] nearer and nearer she came, and the color of the ensign was made out to be blue. This bothered the good Captain of the light-ship not a little, as, although morally certain from the rig of the vessel that she was the Cambria, he had understood that she would wear a red flag, and he did not care to hoist his signal to the telegrapher on the Highlands until she was [illegible] to make it certain that it was indeed the Cambria.

At 3 p. m. all doubt was dispelled, and the telegraphic signal was run up on the lightship at 3:07. Mr. Ashbury hailed the lightship:

"Light-ship, ahoy!"

"Hallo!"

"Has the Dauntless arrived?"

"No."

Then from the deck of the passing vessel went up three hearty British cheers, and the beautiful little craft sped along like an arrow from a bow, and continued her flying course toward the shore.

The Cambria's appearance, as she approached the light-ship, was magnificent in the extreme. She had everything set alow and aloft, notwithstanding the stiff easterly wind, and was half buried in the foam which enveloped her bows. Her crew were all neatly dressed exactly alike, with red caps, blue jackets, and white pants; and her officers were all in uniform. Boarding her at the light-ship was out of the question, as the wind was too fresh for her to round to, and the sea at which she was sailing—fully thirteen knots—would have swamped any boat in that heavy sea. But the pilot-boat May Catharine, No. 4, passing shortly after, although bound out on a cruise, kindly took on board the watchers at the lightship and ran with them all the way back to the club-house at Staten Island.

As the May Catharine ran in toward the bar, another yacht was seen in the offing, which was at once identified as the Dauntless, and the glad news was communicated to the yachts Sylvia and Tarolinta, which were met when near Staten Island, and they at once crowded all sail to run out and meet her, as did also the gasoline steamer Andrew Fletcher and several other steamers.

A more animated scene cannot be imagined than that presented in the Narrows on the arrival of the Cambria. A large number of the yachts of the New York clubs were in waiting, besides others belonging to the Atlantic and Brooklyn clubs, and as the Cambria sailed proudly through the Narrows they fired their guns and dipped their flags in her honor, and saluted her with cheers. The many steamers passing blew their whistles, while the shipping in the bay was gaily decorated with bunting. As the Cambria rounded-to off the club house the flag of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club was set at the flagstaff of the New York club-house, above that of the regular flag of the club, in graceful acknowledgment of the Cambria's victory. The shores of Staten Island were lined with spectators, who cheered loudly as she dropped her anchor. Her sails were soon snugly furled by her gallant crew, and as she lay at anchor with her ropes all hauled taut and gaily dressed out with flags her beautiful appearance elicited expressions of admiration from all who saw her. Immediately after anchoring the Cambria was boarded by the officers of the New York Yacht Club, who warmly welcomed Mr. Ashbury, and congratulated him upon his victory. The yacht, although somewhat in confusion necessarily consequent upon her recent arrival, looked clean and neat, and showed little trace of the severe ordeal she has no doubt undergone.

In little over an hour after the arrival of the Cambria the Dauntless was seen coming through the Narrows, attended, as had been her competitor, by a large crowd of sister yachts. As she approached the Cambria, the officers of the latter ordered their men to man the rigging, which they did in true man-of-war style, one man at each mast ascending to the very summit of her long topmasts, and others standing in the crosstrees, hand in hand, while the rest of the crew were strung up and down her rigging; and as the Dauntless passed by they gave her three rousing cheers, which were as heartily returned by the crew of the beaten yacht. The enthusiasm on the arrival of the Dauntless exceeded even that which greeted the Cambria, and from every attending yacht guns were fired and flags dipped in her honor. As soon as her anchor was down she was boarded by a host of the friends of Mr. Bennett and of Captain Samuels, who welcomed them back, and while they sympathized with them in their defeat, congratulated them upon the closeness of the contest, which hardly gave the victory to either.

Captain Samuels says that in coming the middle passage he only followed a course which experience has generally proved to be best, and that which Maury's investigations had proved to be the most favorable at this period of the year. That the English Captain, knowing that the Dauntless was the fastest boat, knew that he should be beaten if he took the same course as she did, and so steered a different course and trusted to luck, which in this case befriended him. Captain Samuels also said that the passage had been more like a winter than a summer one, having encountered a constant succession of gales dead ahead from the start.

In the Cambria, besides Mr. James Asbury, her owner, there were Mr. A. H. Cook, Dr. Coles, and Mr. Dixon Kemp, of the London *Times*.

The Dauntless brought over her owner, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., Mr. Lawrence R. Jerome, Leonard W. Jerome, Mr. Longfellow, a son of the poet, and Mr. Tooley.

The Cambria was commanded by Captain Tannock, an officer of great experience in the European trade, and who has acquired a reputation for short passages across the Atlantic fully equal to that of the well-known Captain of the Dauntless; sailing-master, Mr. Roberts, a well-known Liverpool pilot, and Mr. Clark, a North Sea pilot; Charles Hood, chief mate, and Philip Read, second mate. She had twenty-one sailors, two stewards, one cook, and a cabin boy.

The Dauntless was commanded by Captain S. Samuels; Mr. Richard Brown, Charles Brown, his son, and Martin Lyons and Mr. J. Taylor, sailing-masters; two stewards, one cook, and twenty-four men.

As will be seen by the log, ill-luck attended the Dauntless for the whole passage. On the third day out, while engaged in furling the jib in a heavy gale, two of her crew were washed off the boom by a heavy sea, and three hours were lost in the unavailing attempt to save them. Then, on the sixth day out, she carried away her jibboom, and more time was lost here before that could be replaced. The loss of the men also demoralized the crew to a very great extent, and it is but fair to say that, but for these accidents she would have won the race.

The Cambria first [illegible] of the news of the [illegible] on Monday morning from the pilot who boarded her 300 miles from Sandy Hook. Her passengers and crew never saw the Dauntless after 9 o'clock of the evening of the day they sailed until her arrival. Her Captain reports that [illegible] and a heavy head sea all the way. The first really fair wind being that with yesterday morning at 10 o'clock off Fire Island. On the third day out they encountered a tremendous gale, probably the same in which the Dauntless lost her men, and although she did not lose any of her crew, the violence of the gale was [illegible]

A DRUMMER BOY'S STORY.

He Heads a Forlorn Hope and Captures a Battery—Congress Gives Him a Medal—He is Made a Second Lieutenant—Murder in the Heat of Passion—His Pardon.

From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

Through the long-continued and well-directed efforts of ex-Governor Ward, the remainder of the sentence of William Magee, the famous drummer boy of Newark, who, about five years ago, was sentenced to prison for five years, has been remitted, and the gallant young hero has by this time probably stepped forth from his prison doors into the free air, to take up his walk again among his fellowmen, and, as his friends confidently trust, to open a career as brilliantly honorable and useful in the future as in the past. The story of William Magee is so much like a romance of the days of knightly exploit and achievement that it would hardly be believed were it not attested by the published histories of the war, and the official documents narrating the action of the various branches of the government in his honor.

The son of a widow living in Beaver street, in this city, William Magee, when a mere lad of 13, enlisted as a drummer in the Thirty-third New Jersey Regiment. It was not long before his daring exploits in the presence of the enemy attracted the attention of his superior officers. While Hood, in the fall of 1864, with an army of 40,000 men, held General Thomas imprisoned in Nashville, General Milroy, with a handful of men, kept his communication open on the railroad at Murfreesboro, thirty miles away. The place was attacked, and [illegible] it was determined to strike one blow for deliverance, and a "forlorn hope" of a single regiment was organized.

William Magee was then only an orderly to General Van Cleve, but the command of the forlorn hope was committed to him. He sallied forth, and dashed upon a rebel battery on the nearest eminence. The boyish commander's charge was a gallant one; but the fire of the enemy was relentless, and his column fell back. But his heroic spirit was not to be crushed by temporary defeat, nor was his superior's confidence in him shaken. Selecting a new regiment, he again rushed upon the foe, again and the withering fire. Still pressing on, however, victory at last was his. It was no ordinary victory, but the turning-point of the crisis, and the signal for that series of quickly succeeding battles which finally drove Hood from Tennessee.

Amid the commendations of all the leading officers of the department, the Newark boy of 15 was decorated with a medal of honor from Congress, transmitted through the War Department. Upon the close of the war the young hero was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Twentieth United States Infantry, but, on examination, it was found that he was deficient in several studies, having never enjoyed educational advantages. Through the aid of Governor Ward he secured an extension of time, and, applying himself to his books with the same intelligence and indomitable pluck that had marked his conduct in the field, he was soon ready to appear again before the Examining Board, and this time passed triumphantly. At the age of 16 the Newark drummer boy donned the uniform of an officer in the regular service.

But now came a disastrous turn in the tide of his extraordinary career. While with his regiment, which was lying at Baton Rouge, La., he was charged by the assistant surgeon of the regiment with stealing his watch. Magee sorely felt the grievous insult. It was the first blur which had ever been cast upon his honor. In a moment of anger he visited the quarters of the surgeon and demanded retraction. This being refused, Lieutenant Magee struck his defamer with a cowhide which he had brought for the purpose. The surgeon started for his pistol, which was lying near, when Magee drew his own weapon and fired. The shot was fatal.

Magee was tried for manslaughter by a civil court, and acquitted. Then the friends of the surgeon procured Magee's arraignment before a general court-martial at Washington, and by this tribunal, being found guilty of conduct prejudicial to the discipline of the army, he was sentenced to be dismissed from the service, and imprisoned five years in the State Prison at Stillwater, Minn. One year and the weary months of the term have expired, during which Magee has conducted himself in such a manner as to gain the warm interest in his behalf of the Governor of the State and all the prison authorities. Meanwhile his early and steadfast friend, Governor Ward, has been actively working at Washington, and the result is seen in the pardon which has just been sent to Stillwater. However just the sentence and condign the punishment, all will rejoice that the young man is now free, to begin over again a career in which he has displayed such remarkable talents.

NEW GOLD MINES.

Great Excitement in San Bernardino, California.

From the San Bernardino Guardian, July 16.

We have always contended that our county, if thoroughly prospected, would be found to contain a greater variety and richer minerals than any other in the State, and that it only needed the advent of the hardy prospector to verify the fact. Since the publication of our article in April last, many rich discoveries have been made, both in gold and silver, lead and tin, but within the past two weeks mines have been discovered that eclipse anything in point of richness that has been found since the discoveries near San Diego last spring. About forty miles in a southeasterly direction from San Bernardino, some gold quartz veins have been discovered that show free gold in great abundance. Mr. Stamps, an old '49 miner, and a small party left the San Diego mines, some two or three months ago, and commenced prospecting this way, taking the mountain range that lead toward "Old Baldy," or San Bernardino base line, with but little success, however, until, arriving at the mountains of San Jacinto, they discovered a small quartz vein outcropping, containing free gold. The vein was only about three inches wide, but extremely rich. They at once commenced sinking a shaft, and as they sunk down the vein widened, and at a depth of about twelve feet it was twelve inches and widening, showing a good wall with clay casing. An arrastra was at once erected, and from five or six hundred pounds of rock upward of $500 worth of gold was extracted. Since that time other veins have been found in the vicinity. The news of this discovery flew like wildfire through the town, and men in wagons, men on horseback, and men on foot have, during this week, flocked to the El Dorado. None of them have returned up to the time of going to press, but we will give our readers further particulars when we receive them. Gold quartz veins have also been found within the past two weeks in other parts of the county, and in the "Square" they are sinking a shaft to develop it, as also in the claim adjoining.

For many years past there has been a legend or tradition among the Californians and miners that a silver mine existed in the surrounding mountains, from which the old padres, in years past, had extracted fabulous sums of "plata," but the locality of the mine was forgotten, and although, from vague information, many adventurous miners had spent their time and money in trying to trace it out, it was in vain. A short time since some Californians found a very rich silver float rock, but could not find the lead or vein whence it came. They informed Dr. Barton and Wm. McCoy of the fact, and on Sunday last they, in company with Charles Clusker and Mr. Lisle proceeded to the spot where the float rock was found—forty miles in an easterly direction from San Bernardino.

Arriving at the spot, they proceeded in a systematic manner to prospect the mountains. Their efforts were after a time rewarded with success. Charlie Clusker struck upon a well-defined trail leading into the mountains, which he followed, and soon came upon a road well-graded and built of large stone, evidently with care, which, following, brought him to the old Jesuit mine.

Here at last was the mystery solved—the truth established that in the old time, years ago, men had been engaged in mining. The remains of an old shaft were found, partly filled in, but showing marks of the pick and gad. The party at once proceeded to clear away some of the rubbish, and soon obtained quite a lot of the ore, which is rich enough to satisfy the heart of the most rapacious miner—assaying from $600 to $1,000 per ton.

The mine has been called the Jesuit, and another close by the old Padre. Steps were at once taken to reap the reward of their perseverance, and this week a company was formed, the district named the San Jacinto Mining District, a mining code of laws framed, and preliminary steps taken energetically to work the lodes. This is good news for the miners elsewhere, and should encourage them to come here if they wish to "make their piles," and they will not only enjoy the best climate on earth, and obtain supplies at a reasonable sum, but can afterward find a suitable homestead upon land that will compare favorably with any in the State.

University of Michigan—Separate Medical Instruction to be Given to Women.

Ann Arbor (July 26) Correspondence of the Detroit Post.

The Board of Regents convened in special session yesterday.

Regent Walker, Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated the object of the meeting to be to decide upon some plan for the education of women in the Medical Department of the University.

By request, the Dean of the Medical Faculty read the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Regents of the University of Michigan:

On behalf of the Medical Faculty, the undersigned begs leave to submit the views of that faculty in relation to the medical education of women, and express their sentiments in regard to the only possible method for accomplishing it. [illegible]

By order of the Medical Faculty.

A. SAGER, Dean.

Several letters upon the medical co-education of the sexes were presented. By special request, the views of several members of the Medical Faculty upon the subject under consideration, were expressed. Regent Gilbert then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the plan of educating women in the Medical Department of the University, as [illegible]

[illegible] *From the Red Bluff (Cal.) Independent, July 1.*

An old man named Samuel Campbell was found dead on Monday morning under a tree a few rods from the east end of the Pioneer Bridge. He had been drinking quite hard in town for some days previous, and, on the afternoon of Sunday, he crossed the bridge and laid down under the tree, where he was seen by Mr. Schulmann, who gave him a cup of tea and other refreshment and left him there, as it was much pleasanter than being in the house, and he had no idea that anything ailed the man save the general feeling after his excessive drinking. Upon visiting the spot in the morning he was found dead. Campbell was a pioneer of this State, having come to this country in 1833, and at one time he was a merchant in San Francisco, and reported to be worth $500,000, but fire and shipwreck swept away his fortune, until he was obliged to leave the city with but a few hundred dollars. This he invested in stock cattle and settled somewhere on the Feather River section, where he lived and prospered until the floods of 1861-2, when the floods destroyed his stock and left him penniless. Since that time he has engaged in various occupations, but the most of the time herding sheep. He was a man of very steady habits until quite recently, but his misfortune weighed upon his mind and he sought to drown them in the intoxicating cup, which resulted in his death, as we have before stated. He was about 70 years old, and, we are informed, has two children living in Oregon.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier.—This popular cosmetic has long maintained (thirty-odd years) a well-deserved patronage. [illegible]

Keeping Nature's Harvest—Hundreds of men and boys are now employed by the Sea Moss Farine Co. [illegible]

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. [illegible] Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

Chicago Cancer Institute, 218 West Madison street.—No charge until cured, when treated at the Institute. [illegible]

Nevermore Can the Coarse, Gritty tooth powders and tooth-destroying chemical washes find a place on the toilets of sensible people! [illegible]

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Paper Hanging, and Window shades, [illegible] brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Do not fail to see PROF. A. SYLVESTER'S GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY, at McVicker's Theatre.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Positively Last Week! Triumphal Success of the

ROYAL

SATSUMA JAPANESE TROUPE

Change of programme nightly. Prices of admission as usual.

SATURDAY, Grand Matinee at 2 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement for one week only, commencing Monday, July 25, of the great Illusionist,

PROF. A. SYLVESTER,

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, RETURN FOR THREE [illegible]

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

[illegible]

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY!

POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY,

Commencing MONDAY, AUGUST 1.

The Original and World-Famous

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,

The oldest minstrel troupe in existence. From Bryant's Opera House, New York, [illegible]

DAILY EXCURSIONS ON THE LAKE

by the steamer SARAH VAN EPPS, from south end side of Clark-st. Bridge, for the Crib, at 2 and 4 p.m. [illegible] Fare 50 cents.

EDUCATIONAL.

DYHRENFURTH COLLEGE.

The Boys' and Girls' Departments are open at usual, for two hours daily during July and August. New members admitted to their respective classes in September. BUSINESS COLLEGE open throughout the year.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. [illegible] REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

A large and attractive sale of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Of every description. [illegible]

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By EDW. F. THOMAS & CO.

STOCK OF GROCERY, [illegible]

EDW'D F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

[illegible]

EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

[illegible]

EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale of Furniture

Of 11 rooms, 84 West Madison-st., on WEDNESDAY, August 3, [illegible]

EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

A Two-Story Frame Building,

Also, with two years' lease of ground, situated at

53 North Desplaines-st.,

TOGETHER WITH A

10-Horse Portable Engine, in perfect order, now running; 5 Lathes; a new Hall's Safe (small size); a set of Patterns, for plumbers' work; lot of Tools, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, July 30, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the premises, 53 North Desplaines-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

$2,500 [illegible]

$10,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY. [illegible]

$15,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. [illegible]

$50,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD CHICAGO property, in large or small sums, at low [illegible]

$150,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT low rates of interest. [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian War.

The Prussian Position at Saarbruck Attacked by the French Forces.

The Assailants Vigorously Repulsed.

A Prussian Army of 700,000 Men on the Rhenish Frontier.

Positions of the Several Corps of the French Army.

An Anglo-Russian Protectorate for Belgium Proposed.

Benedetti's Explanation of the Secret Treaty Affairs.

AT THE FRONT.

BERLIN, July 30.—A party of French cavalry passed over the frontier at Perge, yesterday, but soon returned, accomplishing nothing.

PARIS, July 29.—The Emperor's reception at Metz was very enthusiastic.

Martial law has been declared in the French towns near the Rhine border.

French journals say the Prussians have 200,000 men at Treves; 100,000 in Black Forest; 300,000 near Mayence; 100,000 in Schleswig, and 50,000 near Berlin. The triangle between Treves, Mayence, and River Lauter is well filled with soldiers.

To-day the Emperor assumed the Commandership-in-Chief of the army. He has been hard at work to-day with General LeBoeuf, arranging the necessary details.

The Prince Imperial visited the camps to-day, and was received with great enthusiasm.

The health of the army is perfect.

No serious engagement yet. Rumors to the contrary are false.

LONDON, July 29.—It is now thought that the Prussian army proposes to cross the Rhine from Baden into France, near Haguenau, two miles below Basle. There was much activity in German military circles to-day.

The French army is placed as follows: First corps, Marshal MacMahon, at Strasbourg; second corps, General Frossard, at [illegible]; Third Corps, Marshal Bazaine, at Metz; Fourth Corps, General Count Ladmirault, at Thionville; Fifth Corps, General DeFailley, at Bitche; Sixth Corps, Marshal Canrobert, at Chalons; Seventh Corps, General Douay, at Belfort; Eighth Corps, General Bourbaki, at the army headquarters.

Winslow, an English officer, in the Baden service, was killed in a skirmish at Niederbronn.

There is great activity in the defence of Antwerp.

Bismark takes the field at the head of his regiment of Cuirassiers, leaving Herr Thiele in charge of the Foreign Office.

BERLIN via LONDON, July 31—12:30 a. m.—Saturday morning the French attacked Saarbrucken in a largely superior force, but were vigorously repulsed.

FRANKFORT, July 31—Evening.—The city was excited to-day with rumors, the most important of which was one of a Federal victory. United States' bonds were greatly affected by this report. They opened buoyant under the influence of favorable news from Saarbrucken, but fell to 78½ at the close.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 29.—The *Journal Officiel* denies the story recently originated in Germany that a hundred French soldiers invaded Luxemburg.

[illegible] the owner of large factories near Fair Louis, has been expelled from Prussia.

M. Prevost-Paradol has left Rome on a furlough.

It is believed that the French troops now in Rome will all be in France by the 20th of August.

[illegible] Ollivier, Prime Minister, had an interview, yesterday, with the principal editors of Paris, during which he explained the position of the government on the several questions relating to Prussia. He gave the same explanation of the secret-treaty project that Benedetti had previously given. Relative to the measures taken by the Cabinet some time ago to effect a general disarmament, he said these efforts were merely intermediary to those of Earl Clarendon, for a like purpose. Bismark replied to Clarendon that King William refused absolutely to disarm. Ollivier said he gave the honor of his name and that of his colleagues that no offer was made to Prussia other than that made to Clarendon in the Roman question. M. Ollivier said: "It has seemed equitable and useful to the French Government to evacuate Rome. Equitable because Italy kept her promises, and useful because keeping our promises unites us more closely with Italy and Austria."

[illegible] explanation of the secret treaty affair. It is well known that Bismark made France an offer both before and after the war with Austria. The substance of the offer was that France should take Belgium as compensation for the aggrandizement of Prussia. The Emperor in all cases declined that proposition. [illegible]

[illegible] the King of Prussia was not favorable to Bismark's plans.

It is reported on the best authority that the recent mission to Vienna was a complete success. Austria will not take umbrage at the presence of Italians in Rome, and will remain in accord with Italy.

The French press, regardless of politics, praise the Emperor's address to the people.

Prices of breadstuffs and other articles at Paris are nearly the same now as on the eve of the Austro-Prussian war.

Captain Santis, inventor of the Metrailleuse, has gone to the army to inspect the working of that weapon.

The government has resolved to form six new battalions of the National Guard of the Seine. The entire guard are to receive new guns.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 30.—The feeling against England is still most intense, and seems to be shared by people of all classes. The press is unsparing in its attacks upon England. The *Journal* says England evidently wants another Alabama question.

Every able-bodied Prussian between 20 and 32 years of age is now in the ranks.

It is officially stated that Lord Loftus, British Ambassador, has gone to Potsdam, probably to escape discussions upon the neutrality preserved by the English in a very extraordinary fashion.

The South German States announce their adhesion to the Geneva Convention, so far as relates to ambulances, etc.

At a mass meeting at Cologne, to-day, an address was adopted to the King of Prussia, Germany, and German-Americans, and especially those of St. Louis, expressive of thanks for their aid in the impending war. The address rejoices in the preservation of the love of the Fatherland by the Germans in the land great for its deeds; for the life of Washington and the death of Lincoln. The address, which has occasioned great enthusiasm, concludes as follows:

"You are still one with the Fatherland. Awaken your enthusiasm against the Emperor, which has extended to Mexico, which protects the head of revolution, and which drenches the glorious Rhineland with blood. For such love and encouragement we extend our hands. Vive Germany, our common mother; vive America, bright daughter of liberty."

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 29.—The Catholic clergy of Limerick are preparing for a grand demonstration in favor of France on Sunday. Probably the government will take measures to prevent the movement.

The *Daily News* reports the safe arrival of the North German steamer Hansa, from New York, at Leith, last evening.

The steamship Java, from New York, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

In the House of Lords, last evening, the Canada Guaranteed Loan bill was read a second time.

Bets are freely offered that the Prussian army will be in Paris in a fortnight.

The brig Velocity was lost off the mouth of the Elbe, on account of the removal of the lights and buoys by the government authorities.

"Historicus" writes to the *Times*, justifying the attitude taken by England in the question between France and Prussia.

Bullion continues to report that silver, after a spite [illegible] is now without buyers.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says that Dr. Evans, an American resident of Paris, is authorized to reject the offer of General P. H. Sheridan and several other Americans, who were said to have been anxious to serve against Prussia. The French wanted General [illegible] authorized to say his professional speculator merely, has this too, has been rejected by the government.

There are many rumors afloat touching the movements of troops in France and Germany, but none can be traced. French and German accounts of events already transpired are utterly irreconcilable.

The Madame Bazaine who recently died in Florence was the mother of the ex-Prime Minister [illegible]

Mr. Mellish succeeds the late Judge Giffard in the Court of Appeals in Chancery.

The *Saturday Review* has a severe condemnatory article on the life of Dickens and the morality of his later works.

The steamer Ariosto, belonging to Hull, laden with [illegible] is detained at Memel by the Prussians. The protest is unknown.

Lowe received the freedom of the city to-day. The formal exchange of speeches between the Lord Mayor and the distinguished visitor was one of the features of the occasion.

The proposed Galilean demonstration at Limerick to-morrow is forbidden by the authorities.

The Birmingham *Gazette* hints that the Irish officials for the French Emperor is sustained by French gold.

In view of the public comment in England occasioned by the publication of the secret treaty, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] VIENNA, July 29.—[illegible]

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 29.—[illegible]

BELGIUM.

LONDON, July 29.—[illegible]

ITALY.

ROME, July 29.—[illegible]

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, July 29.—[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 29.—[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

The Eighth District Congressional Convention—One Hundred and Twenty-one Ballots and No Nomination—Adjournment till Monday Next.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 29.—[illegible]

Morgan County [illegible]

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 29.—[illegible]

OHIO.

Arrangements for the [illegible] Convention—[illegible]

CINCINNATI, July 29.—[illegible]